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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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EDITORIAL SAYS CHAD, WESTERN SAHARA TEST CASES FOR OAU

AB251240 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 24, 25 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial by August Miremont: "Chad: Priority to Dialogue"]

[Text] Readers of FRATERNITE MATIN might have read in the 22 and 23 April edition of their newspaper the alarming news reports which continue to flow in from Chad:

--The fear of a new outbreak of civil war because of division within the government.

--The grinding to a halt of the administration which is unable to make the governmental machinery work. Ndjamena is invaded by filth and there is no pipe-borne water; the authorities are incapable of controlling the military police which resort to extortions. The Chadian state has broken down, and apparently for a long time.

--The OAU's decision to withdraw its peacekeeping force by 30 June, whatever the situation there; a decision which has been reaffirmed clearly by Nigeria's decision to withdraw its 2,000 men stationed in Chad.

--Uncertainty over the country's future, especially after the cancellation of the meeting of financial backers to the reconstruction of Chad. None of the countries envisaged agreed to participate in this working session scheduled for last 15 and 16 April.

Chad, as it can be seen, is far from having the peace that is so wanted by its people who are tired of the fratricidal wars; tired of the precariousness of their lives; tired of the destruction surrounding them; tired of being the innocent victim of this struggle for power engaged in by "these war lords" for 17 years now.

With the installation of all the factions into the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], the people began to have hope. After all, did the leaders give the impression that they give priority to the nation's interest for which they said they continued to fight? Basking in this noble goal which is now so remote, sticking to power with all their might, full of hate for their opponents; these leaders do not hesitate to sacrifice all

possibilities for peace. Who will ensure the taking off again of the state, now almost annihilated, and only think about the welfare of their brothers and sisters in a working and united country for its reconstruction?

"The solution is military," affirm the radicals or rather the extremists, forgetting the wise statements of Colonel Kamougue, who is himself associated with power: "Whether we like it or not," he states, "the Chadian problem is first and foremost a political problem.... There will always be some pockets of resistance with which we must deal."

Will these statements make people think over there in that country torn apart by many ambitions? When will leaders in Chad learn that nothing is resolved through force of arms? Examples on our planet clearly show that arms are not the best solution to bring peace to a country. Killing and destroying rather intensify the hatred between the factions involved.

"Dialogue is the arm of the strong," President Houphouet-Boigny said more than 10 years ago. Is it not what Colonel Kamougue implicitly admits when he calls for negotiations?

It is true that such an approach demands willpower, tolerance and the ability to forget the wrongs done to you by others and to listen to them. It is also true that it is easier for the external observer to recommend such a panacea. But politician, statesman, should we not learn "to forget" in order to favor the nation's survival by displaying the necessary goodwill?

Not so long ago, a member of a charitable association prophesied: "Very soon the world will be disinterested in Chad and Chad will continue to disintegrate. Rival blocs there have distributed pieces of arms and ammunition. Rival factions could kill themselves as long as they wish, with indifference unless a sudden international morality emerges to prevent these poor people, to stop a whirlwind annihilation."

Should we wait for this "sudden emergence of international morality"? We know quite well that national selfishness enables people to hide their faces and refuse to see injustices as long as they benefit you.

Therefore, it is for Africa--and therefore the OAU--to prove finally its aptitude to resolve its own problems by itself. Chad, like the Western Sahara, are test cases for it. Difficult and delicate test cases because they are complex. But Africa should show that it is capable of tact and has the sense of compromise in disputes.

Therefore, it is up to the Chadian leaders to objectively search with lucidity and reason, free from the stranglehold of "rival blocs," for the best solution for their country; to get away from "the whirlwind of annihilation" through dialogue with all their might. Africa will never forgive them for a bad choice.

CSO: 4719/849

'LE MONDE' VIEWS OAU 'CRISIS' OVER SDAR

PM261029 Paris LE MONDE in French 25-26 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "OAU Threatened With Paralysis"]

[Text] The West Sahara conflict is "the most serious threat to the survival" of the OAU, according to Kenyan Head of State Arap Moi, who at present holds the annual chairmanship. Indeed the pan-African organization at present seems incapable, as was proved by the failure of its bureau's meeting in Nairobi on Thursday 22 and Friday 23 April, of overcoming the crisis sparked off by the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic at a Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa in February--a decision taken at the request of 26 of the 50 member states. Nineteen delegations then left the meeting to protest the presence of a newcomer which, in their eyes, was not a "sovereign and independent state"--a quality required by the charter of the organization which was founded in 1963.

By postponing the matter until the annual summit scheduled to be held in Tripoli in early August the Nairobi meeting was another success for the Saharans but it also confirmed the blind alley in which the OAU is. On the other hand can the ordinary summit in August which should, in keeping with custom, elect its host, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, as the organization's annual chairman, take place if the required two-thirds quorum is not attained? Moroccan Foreign Minister Boucetta answered the question Friday by stating that the present crisis could not be solved in the framework of the Tripoli summit. It is true that if that were the case the opposite camp could be tempted to cancel the 1983 summit scheduled to be held in Conakry, since Mr Sekou Toure is a strong supporter of Hassan II.

Is there a real danger of collapse in the pan-African organization, whose debates have often produced a split between "moderates" and "progressives"? It may be too soon to say, especially since Morocco and its friends still have some cards in their hands. Some states, even when their sympathies lie with the Saharans, are attached mainly to the unity of the OAU which they regard both as the vehicle of pan-Africanism and as a useful forum. In addition U.S. diplomacy, which has been openly anti-Libyan since Mr Reagan's election, has just recalled that Rabat had powerful backing by announcing that the proposed military credits for the Moroccan Kingdom in 1983 should increase from \$30 to \$100 million, providing there is no opposition from the Senate.

The OAU crisis comes at a time when the organization is on the verge of financial bankruptcy and when the Inter-African Force, formed under its aegis for the first time, seems to have failed in its peace mission to Chad. The accession of such a controversial figure as Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to the organization's annual chairmanship is not likely to restore the self-confidence and cohesion which it increasingly lacks. Nonetheless paralysis and a spirit of resignation are probably more of a threat than final split feared by the majority of Africans.

CSO: 4719/849

JOINT REPORT SAYS MULPOC IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 8 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Multinational Programming and Operational Centre for Eastern and Southern African states (MULPOC) in Lusaka lacks funds and an effective machinery to implement its projects.

This has led to a situation in which an impressive number of projects are described in MULPOC documents as having been implemented when nothing more than preliminary work has been prepared on them.

This revelation is contained in a joint report of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) submitted to the fifth meeting of the MULPOC committee held here.

The key project in the Lusaka MULPOC work programme is the establishment of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for Eastern and Southern African states as a first step towards the creation of a sub-region common market and eventually an economic community.

The report recalls that the UNDP allocated financing for three MULPOCs based in Lusaka, Niamey, Niger and Yaounde, Cameroon for the programming cycle 1977-1981 as well as a supplementary amount for the establishment of a fourth MULPOC in Gisenyi, Rwanda.

The total amounts allocated by UNDP were MULPOC-Lusaka, K2 482 280; Niamey K1 866 789;

Yaounde K1 916 308 and Gisenyi K1 188 501, giving a total of K7 453 778.

The report admits that the financial help of UNDP has not been sufficient to cover the whole of the financial needs of MULPOC and that it was expected that contributions coming from other sources would be added to MULPOC budgets during the five-year period.

These sources include the ECA regular budget, participating governments and other bilateral or multilateral sources for MULPOC.

The first task of the UNDP mission was to obtain as much information as possible on the structure, mode of work and impact on the state members of the sub-region of the MULPOC.

The report says, "A major short-coming of the existing arrangement is the absence of an effective machinery for follow-up and implementation of projects."

Since the policy organs are scheduled to meet only once a year the need for a supervisory committee meeting more frequently to maintain close liaison with the MULPOC secretariat is obvious.

Meanwhile, the UNDP/ECA report has also warned of huge wastage of resources resulting from duplication of work by the MULPOC and SADCC.

WASTE

It says the UNDP/ECA mission wanted to find out the extent to which the work programmes of the MULPOC and SADCC were consistent with each other and that there was no apparent inconsistency in the choice of priority projects in the programmes of the two bodies.

"Indeed, if anything, the fear of duplication of effort is greater. If as is evident upon examination, the two bodies are more or less the same given that the MULPOC derives its mandate from the same governments.

The report asks: "How is it possible to have two sets of institutions to implement areas without duplication and confusion?"

The report regrets that the situation is anomalous and calls for early rationalisation.

Meanwhile two more countries, Lesotho and Swaziland have signed the PTA treaty to bring to 11, the number of countries which has signed so far.

In December, leaders of the Comoro Islands, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Somalia, Uganda and Zambia signed the PTA treaty to mark its formation.

Seven other countries, in the 18-member group, among them Angola, Mocambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe still have to sign the treaty.

ACTIVITIES OF BANKRUPT BENCO REPORTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 31 Mar 82 p 8

[Text]

ARMS dealing is believed to be one of several activities conducted by Benco, the now bankrupt Southern African construction company, in addition to its construction projects in Botswana and Lesotho.

Before it went into liquidation in these two countries Benco was negotiating to supply at least three Italian-made military helicopters to Lesotho, according to knowledgeable sources.

The negotiations are believed to have been conducted with the Lesotho Government, which is presumed to want the helicopters for fast deployment of troops against the Lesotho Liberation Army that is trying to oust Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan's Government.

The sources said the helicopters, made by the Italian firm of Agusta Bell under licence from the Bell Aircraft Company of the United States, could be used to carry small groups of men or could be fitted out as gunships.

The helicopters are said to cost about R2-million each.

Benco's principals include Italian-Swiss citizens based in Lugano, Switzerland and the company was associated with a holding company based in Luxembourg.

Benco's liabilities in Botswana and Lesotho total at least R9-million and damages claims for unfinished work could raise that to more than R12-million.

The liquidator of Benco's Lesotho operations Mr Leslie Sackstein, said its records were a "shambles" and its balance sheet had not been audited since 1979.

Botswana police are looking for Benco's manager in Botswana, Mr Martin Radloff, who fled from a Gaborone courtroom last week and disappeared while efforts were being made to arrange for his release on bail after he was arrested on an allegation of bribing a Botswana customs officers to get false clearance certificates.

CSO: 4700/1126

FREED PRISONERS REPORT EXCELLENT UNITA TREATMENT, DISCIPLINE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Apr 82 p 13

[Article by Joao Santa Rita]

[Excerpts] When a South African Air Force C-160 transport plane landed at Waterkloof at 8.40 pm yesterday, 17 Portuguese cheered and clapped the crew-- for it meant the end of a long ordeal in the Angolan bush.

Five hours earlier the group had been released by the Unita rebel movement in a ceremony inside Angola. Present were an official of the Portuguese Red Cross, Dr Helder Silva, and several South African and foreign journalists.

The Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, was at the handover base but did not attend the ceremony. However, journalists were able to speak to him.

The freed group which included five women and four children, were then taken by Unita in Polish-made trucks to the Namibian border, where South African Air force planes were waiting to fly them to Waterkloof.

South African officials emphasised that the Republic was not involved in any dealings over the release.

"We were asked only to provide transport and protection on our side of the border," an officer said.

Most of the former prisoners were captured 26 months ago at Queim Huila province, about 180 km from Sada Bandeira.

Mr Victor Neves (18) said Unita overran Que without major difficulties.

"The town was protected by only a few militia, who ran away when the shooting began. The Unita guerillas entered our houses and told us we should leave with them."

All the prisoners looked fit, and shook hands with Unita guerillas before being taken to the border.

"We made a few good friends, and some of these chaps deserve our admiration," said Mr Antonio Neves (59) who has a heart ailment and had to be carried by Unita guerillas for hundreds of kilometres.

"They would take turns to carry him, and there was never any suggestion that he would be left in the bush," said his son, Victor (18).

The three prisoners not captured at Que were taken in other parts of Angola.

All the prisoners said they were never ill-treated or threatened by Unita.

They were released after 15 months of negotiations between Unita and the Portuguese Social Democratic Centre Party (CDS), a member of the Portuguese government coalition.

Two members of a CDS political commission Dr Jose Gama and Mr Carrusca de Castro, went to the border to welcome the group.

Dr Gama, a Portuguese MP, did not cross the border into Angola. He said that as an MP he would not enter Angola with Unita.

But he thanked Unita for the co-operation in releasing the prisoners.

Praise for Unita Guerilla Discipline

Mr Joao Pais Ferreira (63) travelled by plane for the first time in his life yesterday.

Mr Ferreira was thinking of his son whom he last saw a year ago at a Unita base in Angola.

"My boy decided to join them," he told me.

Then with a note of regret in his voice, he added: "I am sure he would have loved to be here now.

"We had been in the bush for four years, walking thousands of kilometres.

The boy just said: "I had better do something or I will go mad. So he joined them."

All the prisoners released yesterday had an endless fund of anecdotes, some dramatic, funny and some human.

But all agreed Unita had provided them with the best it had.

"The best was for us," said Mr Antonio Nunes Neves (58).

Cigarettes had been no problem.

The prisoners said they had never seen signs of South African troops.

The former prisoners praised Unita's military preparedness.

They said the guerillas acted with discipline and obeyed their officers, who had the same ranks as those of the Portuguese army.

Mr. Jorge de Freitas said he had become aware of fighting between Unita and Swapo guerillas inside Angola.

He said that a few days before their release he had been told of fighting between Unita and Swapo in the Sambarique area.

The prisoners spent their time in captivity playing soccer or listening to the radio.

Fishing

Some of them started a vegetable garden and others were allowed to go fishing in a nearby river.

Mr Antonio Joao Cristino (39) was even allowed to go hunting.

"I went out hunting with an AK-47 several times. Of course, two or three guerillas came with me," he said.

On the Namibian side of the border I was expecting to see a rush for the cold beers the South African Defence Force offered the former prisoners.

However, beer had been no problem in captivity said Mr Cristino.

"Last New Year's Eve Unita even gave us a bottle of whisky and a few bottles of wine," he said.

The prisoners said they had always been told they were not being released sooner because of the Portuguese Government.

"They were always telling us that the Portuguese Government was not interested in talking to Unita," one of them said.

Rebels Still Hold War Captives

The Angolan rebel movement Unita is still holding several prisoners of war inside Angola, it was disclosed yesterday.

Journalists who were taken to a Unita base inside Angola were able to speak to two of them, a Spanish priest and a Russian pilot.

Father Benjamin Fernandes de Manssanal held a Bible as he told journalists he had been captured near the town of Kamkufa--formerly General Machado--on November 15 last year.

He had been travelling in a car with four others, two of whom were teachers.

"The guerillas appeared in front of us pointing their guns and we stopped. They told us to go with them," he said.

Father Benjamin, who has been in Angola for 24 years, said he had been well treated.

The teachers who had been travelling with him had been sent to another camp "to be educated on Unita's political principles," he said.

The Russian pilot held by Unita, Mr Ivan Tchnisky, said he had been shot down while flying an Antonov-26.

In a mixture of broken English and Portuguese Mr Tchnisky, said he did not know if he had transported arms in his plane.

"They loaded the plane and I flew it. I don't know what was inside it," he said.

Mr Tchnisky smiled when asked if he missed home: "Yes I want to go back to Russia."

Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi said his movement had contacted the Spanish diplomatic mission in Geneva and had informed them that his movement was holding Father Benjamin.

"The reply we got was not very positive, so Father Benjamin will have to wait while we wait for a positive reaction from the Spanish," he said.

There had been no contact with the Soviet authorities over the Russian prisoner.

"We will not contact the Russians. They must contact us," said Dr Savimbi.

Unita's leader said his movement was still holding "several" prisoners but refused to disclose the number.

"Last week we captured five Portuguese north of the Benguela railway and now we will have to start all over again with negotiations to release them," he said.

Dr Savimbi warned Portuguese authorities against sending technicians to work in Angola. He said he was especially concerned about the forthcoming visit to Luanda by Portuguese President General Ramalho Eanes.

"If President Eanes wants to try and create a goodwill atmosphere between Unita and MPLA we welcome his visit.

"But if it is a case of General Eanes wanting to help the MPLA economy by sending skilled people that would be unfortunate," said Dr Savimbi.

Mr Carrusca de Castro, a member of the Portuguese Social Democratic Centre Party, which negotiated the release of 17 Portuguese, confirmed Unita was holding other Portuguese prisoners.

CSO: 4700/1132

BRIEFS

REFUGEES' REFUSAL TO RETURN--SALISBURY, April 1 - At least 10,000 Angolan refugees settled at the Maheba camp in Zambia's North Western Province have refused to go back to their country, United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees William Smyser said here today. The U.N. official, who handed over the Maheba refugee camp to the Zambian Government yesterday, said that the refugees did not want to go back to Angola because they were satisfied with conditions at Maheba, where they grow their own food and their children are educated. In Zambia there was a total of about 40,000 refugees, Mr Symser said. Some 30,000 fled from Angola, 5,000 were from Zaire, about 4,000 from Namibia and 2,000 were from South Africa, he added. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 2 Apr 82 p 20]

SOVIET INVOLVEMENT CHARGED--SWAPO documents providing proof of Soviet involvement in the planning of terrorism and acts of murder by Swapo had been submitted to a Sub-Committee of the American Senate in Washington. The Director of Liaison Services of the SWA Ministers' Council, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, made the documents available to the Senate Committee. On arrival back in Windhoek he also spoke of his own experiences with Russians and Cubans. He said it was clear from the testimony of other individuals and groups that the Soviet union was implicated in subversion throughout SWA. It was his conviction that the final Soviet goal in Africa was the conquest of South Africa. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Apr 82 p 3]

GDR RADAR EXPERTS--According to the LETTRE FRANCAISE, an average of 800 East German radar, air defense and security services experts have been shuttling between Angola and the island of Sao Tome across from Gabon for several weeks. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 49, Apr 82 p 28]

TECHNICAL PROGRAM WITH PORTUGAL--Lisbon, 21 Apr (ANGOP)--The Sismet Company of Portugal and the Angolan Ministry of Planning recently signed in Lisbon a contract for technical assistance in the field of information to enable the Portuguese company to participate in various development projects in Angola. According to the managing director of the company, the company has formed a permanent technical corps in Luanda to study, within a short period, together with four other ministries the sectors in which it can operate with them. The Sismet Company is to undertake projects including the establishment of an agroindustrial complex and the formation of an Angolan national company for the supply of fishery equipment, as well as studies for the creation of a joint technical assistance company for heavy equipment in the field of construction and public works. [AB211737 Luanda ANGOP in French 1400 GMT 21 Apr 82]

PATASSE TO TOGO

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3376, 19 Apr 82 p 1096

[Text]

M. Ange Patassé, Prime Minister for four years of Bokassa's empire, loser to David Dacko in last year's presidential elections, and accused of involvement in the alleged early March plot to overthrow the government of General André Kolingba, has been granted political asylum in Togo. M. Patassé arrived in the Togolese capital, Lomé, aboard a French military transport aircraft accompanied by another civilian and two military men identified as Generals Alphonse Mbaikoua and Francois Bozize (Information Minister in Gen. Kolingba's government), both of whom were also said to be wanted men.

Following the reported coup attempt of March 3, M. Patassé took refuge in the French Embassy in Bangui on March 5. France refused to hand him back to General Kolingba's government which was accusing M. Patassé of "masterminding" the plot. French officials tried to express support for the government while at the same time granting their protection to M. Patassé in observance of "France's long tradition of giving asylum to political refugees". M. Patassé had returned to Bangui from self-imposed exile in France only a few days before the alleged plot.

Reuters reported "informed sources" as saying that rival French security services were apparently involved in the plot. Whatever their connection, the voyage of M. Patassé to Lomé in a French military aircraft oddly parallels the flight from France to CAR by David Dacko when French men and arms overthrew the then Emperor Bokassa.

It was understood that the \$60m. of French aid to CAR granted last year, mainly to support the recurrent budget, played a significant role in the negotiated exit of M. Patassé from Bangui. Among the rhetoric that flew after M. Patassé sought asylum in the French Embassy in Bangui was the accusation that by allowing his presence there, France was sheltering a criminal and once again meddling in the internal affairs of CAR. Government officials in Bangui later said the Patassé affair would not be allowed to strain good relations with France. The Associated Press agency reported that M. Patassé was accompanied to Lomé by the French Ambassador in Bangui, the Togolese Ambassador to Paris, and a Central African police official.

CSO: 4700/1147

BRIEFS

ERITREAN GUERRILLA ATTACK—Khartoum, 20 Apr (AFP)--Eritrean guerrillas have gone on the offensive against Ethiopian troops trying to crush them in a major operation launched in February, the Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Front said here today. An EPLF communique said that during the past 10 days guerrillas had launched three counter-attacks in the Af-Abo and northeast Sahel regions, taking 54 prisoners and seizing a large quantity of equipment. In the first assault, in the Af-Abet region on April 11, the Eritreans "dislodged enemy troops from certain strategic positions", the communique said. The second counter-attack was launched three days later on the Sahel front, when the guerrillas pushed back "the enemy troops from positions they occupied on the right wing". The latest operation was on Monday against Ethiopian troops at Wedzan, also on the right flank of the northeast front. [Text] [NC201726 Paris AFP in English 1623 GMT 20 Apr 82]

CSO: 4700/1142

COMMENTS ON ABSENCE OF CLEAR-CUT REVOLUTIONARY STRATEGY

Absence of Strategy Bemoaned

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "What Are We Waiting For?"]

[Text] **IF there is one big reason why the revolution seems to be slowing down, it is that there is an apparent absence of any clear-cut revolutionary strategy. The goals of the revolution are not in doubt, but it appears that the approaches are not well defined. At the moment, distribution of certain commodities has been irregular because directives have not been streamlined. There is no clear distribution strategy.**

On the economic front, no policy has as yet been announced. Our information, though, is that it will not be long in coming. But, meanwhile, several industries are crying for essential inputs and other raw materials in order to continue production.

Capacities for production have fallen to shameful low levels, of course, due to the economy inherited from the PNP Administration.

As far as housing is concerned, the people are still kept in the dark as to what plans the government has in the offing.

Now, we are told from several quarters that "KALABULE" is coming back under different guises. "Charter" and "Dropping" have suddenly made transportation by taxi worse.

Reports of committees of enquiry are still hiding in cupboards and there is a funny feeling that nobody is being punished for crimes committed against the state. Suspicions even abound that the same "old folks" are having a field day because they have a firm control over state power.

"Revolutions are made", we must remember, and it is only a correct revolutionary strategy that can consummate one.

The present crop of revolutionaries definitely have something up their sleeve, and this is the time for a solid co-ordination to be done.

We once again call on all progressives to get together to fight a common enemy. "KALABULE" can be buried if these anti-people elements are checked by a united force.

But while we call on the Provisional Na-

tional Defence Council and the people to use all available means to check the resurfacing of "KALABULE" and its attendant crimes, we ask for nothing else now, other than a clear and revolutionary strategy. This is the time for the political economists and revolutionary theorists to settle down to real work. The people are impatiently waiting for the LINE.

Lack of Strategy Denied

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Kofi Yeboah-Agyemang]

[Text] Warrant Officer Class 1 Eric Adjei Boadi, a member of the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC), has dismissed rumours in the country that the tempo of the December 31 revolution has slackened.

According to him, such rumours are all part of the diabolical tactics of some few greedy Ghanaians who are making frantic efforts to discredit the basis of the revolutionary process initiated by the PNDC.

W.O.I Boadi was speaking to the 'Graphic' in an exclusive interview in Accra yesterday.

The PNDC member emphasised that the council has got a clear-cut revolutionary strategy and assured Ghanaians that the Council, being the people's government, would not take any measures against their welfare.

W.O.I Boadi said after thorough investigations into most of the rumours about the tempo of the revolution, it was found out that the rumour-mongers were only considering their personal and immediate interests; thus forgetting entirely about the national interest, which he said "should be paramount and supreme at all times."

Commenting briefly on the revolutionary strategy of the PNDC, W.O. Boadi said "what Ghanaians should not forget is, that the strategy and tactics adopted in the wake of the revolution would be entirely different after a breakthrough has been made.

"It is in this vein that Ghanaians should now look at the happenings in the country and stop allowing the few greedy ones who are only interested in their personal gains at the expense of the majority of the population to deceive them," he added.

CSO: 4700/1141

'CAMPAIGN FOR DEMOCRACY' MEETING LEAVES QUESTIONS UNANSWERED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3375, 12 Apr 82 p 975

[Article by Nii K. Bentsi-Enchill]

[Text]

THE "CAMPAIGN for Democracy in Ghana" was launched in London last week at a fairly-well attended press conference. Two men sat on the platform. Mr. Justice Hayfron-Benjamin, former Chief Justice of Botswana, now "doing some work in London", said he was there in his capacity as a concerned citizen of Ghana who felt he had lost his right to choose his rulers. He took pains to point out that he belonged to no political party, and that "all the political groups in Ghana" had invited him to chair the meeting. He nevertheless did most of the talking, and often answered questions in place of the other man on the platform, Mr. Samuel Addae-Amoako.

Mr. Addae-Amoako, a member of the proscribed People's National Party, unambiguously presented himself as a member of the Campaign. It may be recalled that his court action last year practically broke open the PNP, resulting in postponement of the national congress, the replacement of Nana Okutwer Bekoe as national chairman by the then national treasurer, Mr. Kwasi Ofori, and an out-of-court settlement provided for written reports within 21 days from Nana Bekoe, Mr. Kofi Batsa (national publicity chairman) and Mr. Ivan Addae-Mensah (general secretary) of the finances they had handled on behalf of the party.

Mr. Hayfron-Benjamin read out the Campaign's prepared statement whose essence was the demand that the Provisional National Defence Council must immediately announce a six-month timetable for a return to electoral government in Ghana. This demand was founded on the Campaign's allegations that the "Rawlings

regime has grown up to become an instrument of terror and anarchy", that it was open to charges of "nepotism, tribalism and corruption already", that "all known state and traditional institutions in Ghana are under assault".

During question-time, Mr. Hayfron-Benjamin operated even-handedly: on one hand he prevented the press conference from degenerating into a rowdy fiasco by answering questions on behalf of the less-judicious Mr. Addae-Amoako, all the time repeating that he was only there in his capacity as a private concerned citizen; on the other hand, he gave almost everybody a chance to ask a question, even if direct answers were few and far between.

The fact was, the real allegations began flowing from Mr. Addae-Amoako's mouth, only to be stiffly challenged, and sometimes totally discredited by members of the audience, in spite of graceful interventions by Mr. Hayfron-Benjamin.

Mr. Addae-Amoako claimed among other things that he had been shot on January 1 and taken to Korle Bu hospital, that Rawlings "personally shot (Major) Collison", that over 300 people were killed during the coup. On this allegation, someone in the audience pointed out that even if the mortuary at the Military Hospital in Accra was full, its full capacity was eight corpses. While Mr. Addae-Amoako tried to resist such corrections to his package of false allegations and distortions, Mr. Hayfron-Benjamin tended to say "Thank-you for this piece of information" while graciously refusing to admit that the Campaign's press statement contained several fundamental inaccuracies.

The Campaign's statement tried to state that social conditions in Ghana had deteriorated since the first day of 1982. When challenged, the allegation was knocked onto its knees. Was the Campaign issuing an ultimatum to the PNDC? No, said Mr. Hayfron-Benjamin, it was merely requesting that the PNDC immediately announce a programme for a return to electoral rule. What would the Campaign do if the PNDC refused to make any such announcement? With massive melodrama, Mr. Addae-Amoako intoned: "We will know when the time comes . . ." and some people in the audience laughed openly. No, said Mr. Hayfron-Benjamin, armed struggle was not the only option, since pressures of different kinds could be brought to bear on the PNDC.

The well-dressed and well-known Mr. Henry Djaba asked the panel to explain the situation with regard to allegations of tribalism against which tribe, and on the number of casualties. The answer went off in three different directions and was never straight.

Perhaps the most important question was the very first: who are the members of the Campaign for Democracy in Ghana? The Peace-loving people in Ghana and abroad quipped Mr. Addae-Amoako. Who are these people, can you give us any names, persisted another journalist, while yet another asked who was "behind the Campaign"? "You want to know who is behind . . . Addae-Amoako is behind" said Mr. Addae-Amoako. Unfortunately, nobody asked Mr. Hayfron-Benjamin just which political groups had asked him to chair the meeting, and just why none of their representatives were on the platform. Mr. Addae-Amoako also pointed to Alhaji Youssif Patty in the audience, former Ambassador to Lagos who recently alleged that 2,750 Ghanaians had been killed during the coup (with, according to him, some 800 people wounded — military

experts would analyse this information as efficient executions given the low rate of people wounded; laypeople might tend to dismiss this figure as one of the wildest allegations so far), as a member of the Campaign. But that was all, and as far as he was prepared to go.

Why were the other members of the Campaign so unwilling to show their faces? Before the actual press conference came on, there had been several moves made to pull together some kind of united opposition to the PNDC in London for example. One group claiming to represent Ghanaians in Britain, Europe and North America came to *West Africa* magazine still making the process of making corrections to their tracts, one of which announced a demonstration that never took place.

Of the various characters who were rumoured to have some connection with the "opposition" groups, Mr. Kofi Batsa, for example was not at the press conference. Mr. Alex Hutton-Mills was there but left well before the end, and in any case, his name had not been mentioned. Major Boakye Djan kept his usual low profile, sitting in the back while the Campaign press statement was read out and leaving before question-time began. On the evidence presented that day, the known members of the Campaign for Democracy in Ghana are Mr. Addae-Amoako and Alhaji Patty; the unknown members remain unknown.

This press conference was a good example of people who have been making various claims but have so far been unable to put together any credible and public platform. It is far easier to scheme and plot in private. But just as in the case of the PNDC in Ghana, it is the scrutiny and support of the public that are determining factors. It must be recorded that this press conference was a fiasco.

NIGERIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER REPORTS ON TROUBLED SITUATION

AB191715 Lagos NAN in English 1547 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Report by Peter Imemesi]

[Text] Accra, 19 April (NAN)--The Nigerian high commissioner in Ghana, Chief Adejoju Adeyemi, on Thursday in Accra expressed concern over the fate of Nigerians in that country.

Chief Adeyemi told seven Nigerian journalists who were in Accra at the invitation of the Ghanaian Government, to assess the situation in the country, that many Nigerians came to his office daily to report that they were either arrested, harassed or molested by Ghanaians.

The high commissioner said that an average of 150 Nigerians and Ghanaians came to the commission daily asking for emergency travelling certificates to leave Ghana.

The situation here is such that I cannot say what may happen in the next hour, he said.

Chief Adeyemi said that apart from 20 Nigerians who were arrested and released on bail in Tema and 36 others currently under arrest in Ashiama, many Nigerians might be in detention all over Ghana.

I have no knowledge of what is happening in other parts of this country because many Nigerians living in Ghana cannot get in touch with the high commission, he said.

The high commissioner said that he would soon embark on a country-wide tour to find out what is happening to Nigerians living in various parts of Ghana.

He said that more than 3,000 Nigerians had fled Ghana since the beginning of the country's present military government.

Chief Adeyemi said that the Nigerian High Commission had refused to accept the body of a Nigerian who was allegedly shot at an Ashiama military check-point, until a post-mortem examination was carried out.

A number of Nigerians told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that some people who claimed to be Ghanaian soldiers had beaten them up, ransacked their homes and taken away their money.

A Nigerian who was at the High Commission on Thursday to obtain an emergency travelling certificate, Malam Muhammed Danyaru, told NAN that he was travelling in a lorry from Kumasi with members of his family and other Nigerians five days ago, when soldiers arrested them at a military check-point at Achimota.

He said that he and the other Nigerians, including pregnant women and nursing mothers, were beaten up and detained.

Malam Muhammed, who was nursing a black eye when he spoke to NAN, said that the soldiers later searched and released them.

Another Nigerian, Malam Abdullahi Muhammed, who claimed to have lived in Ghana for the past seven years, told NAN that he was leaving because Ghana is not sweet anymore.

Malam Abdullahi said that he fled from his home in Ashaima to Accra two weeks ago because policemen raided his house at about 6 a.m. one day and arrested 36 Nigerians under the guise that they had no current resident permits.

CSO: 4700/1143

CALL ISSUED FOR PUBLIC TRIBUNALS' ESTABLISHMENT

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Let's Have the People's Courts"]

[Excerpts] The proclamation setting up the Provisional National Defence Council made mention of Public Tribunals.

These tribunals shall be independent of existing courts and shall try and punish offences specified by law.

The intention to establish the Public Tribunals, or what is also commonly referred to as People's Courts, stems from the inadequacy of existing courts to deal fairly with cases brought before them.

At the moment, there appears to be some lull in the administration of justice --revolutionary justice--in the country. While some courts are imposing ridiculous fines on people found guilty, others are unnecessarily delaying cases brought before them.

The impression being carried is that nothing, after all, is being done.

It is this unfortunate sentiment that is likely to affect the confidence of the people in the revolution.

In this light, the "GRAPHIC" calls for the establishment of the People's Tribunals without too much delay.

The delay in punishing anti-people elements in the society is causing a lot of anxiety.

Asking people to go on indefinite leave is not enough. The time is ripe for the people to know their enemies. Justice delayed, they say, is justice denied. And it also suggests justice shelved.

The People's Court is what the people are asking for.

CSO: 4700/1141

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL WARNS ABOUT LACK OF FERTILIZER

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Albert Sam]

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Agriculture has made it clear to farmers throughout the country that there is no fertilizer in the system for farming activities this year and they should not, therefore, look forward to any fresh supplies.

To this end, the ministry has charged its extension officers, especially those in the Northern and Upper Regions where farmers depend largely on fertilizer, to explain the situation to the farmers.

Mr Adam Kaleem, Deputy Secretary for Agriculture disclosed this when he met heads of agricultural establishments in the Upper Region at Bolgatanga yesterday as part of a week-long visit.

He, however, instructed that the limited quantity of fertilizer already stored in the various regions should be fairly distributed among the farmers.

Mr Kaleem explained that as at last December 31, the ousted Limann Administration had not placed any order for fertilizer. However on assumption of office the Provisional National Defence Council immediately placed orders for the input which he said would definitely arrive late.

The Deputy Secretary urged large-scale farmers to scale down their farms this year in view of the critical fertilizer situation.

Mr Kaleem announced that the ministry had placed emergency orders for veterinary drugs, insecticides and pesticides to ensure continuity, pending the normal import programme.

Most of the heads suggested that in view of the fertilizer situation, farmers in the Northern and Upper Regions should be educated to cultivate only some selected crops like maize, rice, millet and yam which would flourish well in the area without fertilizer.

Meanwhile the Secretary for Agriculture, Professor Nii Bortei-Doku has predicted that if the tempo of agricultural activities initiated by the launching of the agricultural revolution continues, the importation of food items like maize would cease by 1983.

BRIEFS

INCREASED COLA INCOME REPORTED--Ghana's export earnings from cola nuts increased considerably after the 31 December revolution. This was disclosed by the chief commercial officer of the Ministry of Trade, Dr Essuman Mensah, at the inauguration of the National Association of Cola Dealers at Oyoko, near Koforidua. He said in March this year alone, Ghana earned 112 million CFA francs. Dr Mensah said this followed the processes initiated by the Provisional National Defense Council to streamline the cola industry soon after assuming office. He said the government, through the Ministry of Trade, the Export Promotion Council and the Ghana Export Company is making every effort to maximize the foreign exchange earnings from this industry. The major objectives are to eliminate all malpractices, such as smuggling, that characterized the export of cola nuts in the past and achieve a stable producer price instead of a situation where buyers and exporters quote their own prices. [Excerpt] [AB270806 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Apr 82]

ABBAN APPOINTED APPEALS COURT JUSTICE--The Provisional National Defense Council has on the advice of the Judicial Council appointed Mr Justice I. K. Abban a high court judge as justice of the Appeals Court. The appointment takes retrospective effect from 17 July 1981. An official statement said the government is satisfied that in the evidence available to it 17 July is the date on which the appointment should have been made. It will be recalled that Mr Justice Abban, who was chairman of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council [AFRC] special tribunal, was nominated in 1980 by deposed President Limann for appointment as justice to the Supreme Court but by a majority vote his appointment was rejected by Parliament. A report by the parliamentary appointments committee which vetoed him said the committee was unable to arrive at a consensus on his nomination. The reasons for Mr Justice Abban's rejection, however, came to light at the national investigations committee. Giving evidence before it, the former vice president, Dr De Graft Johnson, disclosed that Mr Justice Abban was rejected because of his refusal to implicate the chairman of the AFRC in the Usher Fort jailbreak. [Text] [AB201445 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 20 Apr 82]

GOOD TIES WITH U.S.--Ghana has assured the United States that she wishes to maintain and strengthen the good relations between the two countries in the economic and political fields within the framework of her policy of non-alignment. The assurance was given by the PNDC [Provisional National Defense

Council] secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, when the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Princeton Lyman, called on him in Accra today. During discussions, the two men exchanged views on a number of African problems, in particular the Namibian, Western Sahara and the Chad situations. Mr Lyman is now on a fact-finding tour of Ghana and some African countries. [Text] [AB191838 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Apr 82]

FOREIGN INVESTORS REASSURED--Brigadier Joseph Nunoo-Mensah, Chief of Defence Staff has told a number of corporations and companies in Britain with interests in Ghana that they are free to do business and invest in Ghana provided their operations are within the laws and regulations of the land. Speaking to the Ghana News Agency on his arrival at the Kotoka International Airport last Tuesday after leading a three-man delegation to Britain, Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah said the delegation assured companies with investments in Ghana during discussions that their assets were safe and that there was no fear of losing them. Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah said foreign business concerns would be allowed to repatriate their quotas as soon as the country's economy improved. He said the companies understood Ghana's economic problems but they demanded that they should be allowed to repatriate their quotas to restore confidence in their shareholders. He disclosed that some of the companies requested to know the PNDC's stand on negotiations started by the Limann Administration with the International Monetary Fund. The delegation assured the business community that the PNDC still has its mind on the negotiations, he said. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Apr 82 p 8]

SOUTH KOREA DRUG DONATION--The Government of South Korea has presented large quantities of drugs and dressings worth 50,000 dollars to the Government of Ghana. The items, include bandages, gauze absorbent, bed sheets, injection streptomycin, syr septrin, aspirin, syr ventolin and a blood transfusion set. The presentation was made by Mr Kwang Han Hwang, South Korean Ambassador in Ghana and received by Lt-Col. Twum-Ampofo, PNDC Secretary for Health. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Apr 82 p 5]

YOUTH BODY PLANNED--The youth and students' task force is to be institutionalised and turned into a body to be known as the 31st December Youth Brigade. The measure is part of a national mobilisation programme for the country's reconstruction. This was announced by the PNDC Secretary for Youth and Sports, Zaya Yeebo, when he was addressing the annual general meeting of the Voluntary Work camps' Association in Accra yesterday. Mr. Yeebo said the Brigade would undertake agricultural, constructional, educational, and health schemes. He said the modalities of the programme were being worked out and would be released for discussion at the appropriate time. [Excerpt] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3375, 12 Apr 82 p 1031]

FARMING LAND REQUESTED--Landowners in the Volta Region have been asked to release land to interested people or groups for farming purposes. Mr. Kwasi Kamasa, deputy Volta Regional Secretary, reminded them that 1982 had been declared a year for food production in Ghana. Addressing the people and chiefs at Akatsi, he stressed that everybody had to sacrifice in order to make a positive contribution. He said it might be difficult for some landowners to release what had been in their custody for so long. But what was happening in Ghana now was news, he said, and a lot of sacrifices would have to be made. "Sacrifice is one of the most important weapons of change," he said. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3375, 12 Apr 82 pp 1031-1032]

VASCO CABRAL SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] Minister of Economic Coordination of Guinea-Bissau Vasco Cabral revealed the existence of "barriers which continue to be raised" in the interest of the countries of the European Economic Community in its relations with African countries within the framework of the Lome Convention.

In an interview recently published in the Portuguese morning newspaper O DIARIO, that Guinean official said that capitalist countries refuse to accept a new international economic order. "One of the obstacles," he said, "is the refusal of those countries to forgive debts, which are enormous."

"Moreover," emphasized Vasco Cabral, "there is an ever-increasing policy of protectionism. In the relations we have with the EEC through the Lome Convention, it can be seen that barriers continue to be raised in their interest."

Vasco Cabral also referred to the deterioration of the terms of trade and he said: "When help is given for projects, they are accomplished through companies which impose sophisticated technology on us, which many times is not suited for our countries.

"On the other hand, in order to make the best use of our natural resources for our own good, we have to pay very dearly for the technicians and sometimes they do not do the work they are supposed to do," said the Guinean minister.

Difficulties and Priorities

Vasco Cabral admitted, however, that the Bissau Government has committed errors and he pointed out that one of the main difficulties facing his country is that which he called "imported inflation" as well as that of the "granting of credit."

He said: "We must be the ones who have control of those amounts. The problem of importing food and the cost of petroleum is very serious from the point of view of security for the future. We need to create stocks, form reserves. We now have in Guinea Bissau a Bureau for Food Planning. This year, despite the fact that it was a good agricultural year, we are going to continue to ask for help so as to create reserves.

As was revealed by Vasco Gabral, "The Government of Guinea-Bissau, taking into consideration all the foregoing conditioning factors, is now concerned with the preparation of an economic and financial stabilization program in the short term (1 to 2 years). Afterward will come the Four-year Plan (1983-86), which will establish wages, prices and a budget, which will decrease expenditures and increase revenues," said Vasco Cabral.

Projects Underway

Asked about the main projects now underway in Guinea-Bissau, Vasco Cabral referred to the Rio Corubal River Project, which is a fully viable river for hydroelectric use. However, with respect to his plan, Guinean leaders take into account that the river belongs equally to Guinea Conakry, which has a great interest in having that project attain a regional dimension. The project for the deep water port of Buba is included under the same circumstances.

"In the fishing sector," Vasco Cabral referred to the operations of already existing joint companies, pointing out that "the joint company with the Soviet Union is the only one which operates as it should and the only one which gives us a profit. The joint company with France gives us nothing and the one with Algeria is not performing well."

Relations With Cape Verde

On relations with Cape Verde, which underwent a significant deterioration after the coup d'etat which overthrew former president Luis Cabral, the Minister of Economic Cooperation of Guinea-Bissau said:

"We think it is necessary to normalize the situation. It is a matter of an African state which participates with us in several common organizations. Its foreign policy does not differ basically from ours: Nonalignment, anti-imperialist policy, and so forth. Therefore, there is no reason for not reaching normalization. It is a question of time.

8908

CSO: 4742/276

BRIEFS

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECRETARY GENERAL--The speaker of the National Assembly has issued a decree appointing Timothee N'guetta Ahoua, former Ivory Coast ambassador to the United States, as the secretary general of the National Assembly in replacement of Samuel Kouame. [AB192228 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 19 Apr 82]

CSO: 4719/849

DON'T MISINTERPRET ME, PRESIDENT TELLS OFFICIALS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 12 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Daniel arap Moi has appealed to leaders to interpret his directives and wishes correctly to *wananchi*.

He said some leaders misunderstood him, especially with regard to his crusade of ridding the country of corruption and other social evils.

He blamed the people who said he had pardoned corrupt officials in the co-operative movement.

The President blamed the management of the Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union (K.P.C.U.) for irregularly employing top-brass local officers on expatriate terms and conditions of service, thereby robbing farmers of millions of shillings.

He said: "These people should have used common sense and known that their salaries were not realistic." The salaries would be lowered in conformity to the prevailing local terms of service, he said.

He asked: "how can people squander millions of shillings of public money and expect me to forgive them?"

Addressing thousands of *wananchi* at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on his return from a five-day State visit to Japan on Saturday, the President directed that anyone owing the Government money in the form of loans should repay it irrespective of their social or political status.

He warned leaders against mudslinging and blackmailing others on political grounds.

The police should ensure the welfare of every Kenyan was protected, and people should not be harassed, he said.

About his Japanese tour, President Moi announced he had held fruitful discussions with Emperor Hirohito and Premier Zenko Suzuki, resulting in Kenya being offered loans totalling Shs. 677 million for various development projects.

President Moi said a loan of Shs. 250 million would be used on the construction of the Garissa-Lamu road, through Garsen and Malindi, by the National Youth Service personnel.

Shs. 265 million would be used on the development of telecommunications, while Shs. 162 million would be spent on building a maize store in Nairobi.

President Moi said he had asked the Japanese government and businessmen to buy more quantities of Kenya's coffee, tea and pyrethrum. Americans should do the same, he said.

He commended the Soviet Union for buying fluorspar from Kerio Valley, and appealed for increased importation.

President Moi invited foreigners to invest in Kenya which, he said, was a politically-stable country.

The investors should also enter into partnership with Kenyans, he said.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAIDS INTO ANGOLA SEEN AS FUTILE

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 7 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Futility of SA Raids"]

[Text]

ANGOLA has said that South Africa was preparing to stage a major attack on her territory, similar to the massive aggression she launched on the country last August. From past experience, Angola's claim cannot be taken lightly.

The tell-tale signs are all there. South Africa has recently embarked on a series of raids against Angola's southern border provinces, including a bombing raid last weekend, similar to the ones she conducted before she launched her last invasion.

South Africa still occupies a large part of southern Angola, which she has refused to vacate despite condemnation by the entire international community.

The mentality of Pretoria is that the country is strong enough militarily to disregard whatever the world thinks of her aggression towards neighbouring sovereign states, just as she has done with regard to the condemnation of her inhuman treatment of her non-White population.

There is of course another reason why South Africa wants to create a hostile atmosphere in the region. The five-nation Western "Contact Group" last week was in Angola to launch a new effort to get the negotiations for the independence of Namibia going again. The protracted talks have repeatedly been frustrated by South Africa.

Despite acceptance of the principle that Namibia — which Pretoria occupies in breach of international law — should be free, South Africa repeatedly uses every trick in the book to stall a peaceful settlement to the issue, whenever the talks reach a crucial stage. Thus a new confrontation with Angola will serve to divert attention from the Namibian problem.

The reason that South Africa uses to mount her attacks on Angola is that the country gives refuge to Namibian nationalist fighters who are committed to liberating their country. Pretoria forgets that she has no mandate in Namibia and occupies the country by force of arms.

But the attacks on Angola have developed beyond the context of the Namibian issue. South African troops are not primarily concerned with attacks on Swapo bases. They have been hitting civilian targets throughout southern Angola.

The aim, as Angolan authorities have pointed out, is to create a buffer zone in the area, to prevent the independence of Namibia. Another aim is the futile idea that by creating instability in the region, South Africa will be able to continue pursuing her oppressive and inhuman policies against the majority of her population.

Both aims are indeed futile.

CSO: 4700/1145

RENE CHARGE OF KENYAN INVOLVEMENT IN SEYCHELLES ATTACK DENIED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Apr 82 p 6

[Editorial: "President Rene's Bad Intentions"]

[Text]

FOLLOWING allegations by President Albert Rene of the Seychelles that several high-ranking Kenyans were deeply implicated in the abortive coup in that country last November, the Kenya Government issued a statement challenging President Rene to give any information he had that incriminated Kenya to the United Nations Security Council Commission that was investigating the abortive coup.

Now the full report of the United Nations Security Council Commission of Inquiry into the mercenary attack on the Seychelles is available to the nation. The three-member commission, chaired by Panama's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Mr. Ozores Typaldores, started working on January 11 and submitted its report, dated March 15, on March 25.

The Commissioners visited Seychelles between January 24-30, then went to Swaziland between January 30 and February 3 and finally visited South Africa on February 3-6. The commission made contacts with the Government of Kenya through a letter to the Kenyan Permanent Representative to the United Nations, dated March 1 and a reply from the Kenyan envoy to the Commission dated March 5.

After a thorough study of the 202-page report, we have not found any information incriminating Kenya or any members of the Kenya Government. Not a single Kenyan was named in the report — not even in the verbatim transcripts of the interviews the Commission had with the captured mercenaries and the officials of the Seychelles Government.

President Rene had claimed that former Seychellois President James Mancham was seen in Nairobi, a few days before the mercenary attack on his country, where Mancham allegedly solicited for logistical, technical and diplomatic support for the abortive coup. From the report, it is evident that Mancham has not been in Kenya since his ouster from office. He himself said so to the Commission when he appeared before it on March 4. President Moi's letter to President Rene, which was fully quoted in the report, also assured President Rene that after thorough investigations in Kenya it was proved that Mancham had not been in Nairobi.

The most conclusive evidence, however, was from a former Seychellois businessman, Mr. Paul Chow, who told the Commission that he telephoned Mancham in London on November 25, last year.

Three issues in connection with the alleged Kenyan involvement in the mercenary attack in Seychelles were raised by the Commission with the Kenyan Government. The first was the identity of the parties who had hired a plane from Nairobi-based Sunbird Charters company to fly certain persons to the Seychelles, either from Mombasa or Nairobi. The second was whether from Mancham and a former member of his Government, Mr. Gerald Hôareau, were in Nairobi on or immediately before November 25.

Lastly, if it was true that a contingent of armed personnel would have been flown from Kenya to the Seychelles aboard two aircraft on November 25, with the knowledge of some Kenya Government officials.

The three issues were more than adequately answered by the Kenya Permanent Representative to the United Nations by fully quoting President Moi's letter to President Rene.

So where was President Rene's evidence incriminating the Kenya Government or individual members of the Kenya Government? He failed to supply the Commission with any information related to the trips he alleged were made by a member of the Kenya Government to South Africa and the alleged plans to reinforce the mercenaries with Kenyan security forces.

If President Rene had any information it is only reasonable that he would have made it available to the United Nations Commission, which in turn would have investigated the allegations by summoning the Kenya Government officials named to appear before the Commission as it had done with others in the Seychelles, Swaziland and South Africa.

There is no doubt, therefore, that not enough information incriminating Kenya was given to warrant the Commission to summon Kenyans to appear before it and the fact that this was not done is proof enough that President Rene's allegations were mere slander.

Furthermore, it is noteworthy that President Rene's allegations against Kenya were made on March 11 — long after the Commission had left the Seychelles to go and compile the report which was dated March 15. Wasn't President Rene merely being malicious?

What seems strange is that while President Rene was telling the world through the Press that high ranking Kenyans were implicated in the abortive coup his Foreign Minister, Mr. Jacques Hodoul, was telling the Commission that the official position of his Government was that even if the allegations were true, that did not necessarily implicate Kenya. The Minister is quoted in the report as having made it clear to the Commission that his Government had no factual information "directly linking ex-President Mancham to the alleged plan to fly from Nairobi in case the coup was successful".

We have no doubt, therefore, that President Rene's allegations made in the Press were maliciously inspired to discredit Kenya and its political and economic policies at the time when President Moi was Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity. Such tactics are unworthy of a fellow head of State and member of the Organisation of African Unity.

INCREASED COOPERATION WITH JAPAN REPORTED

Moi's Visit

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 8 Apr 82 pp 1, 28

[Text]

THE Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Zenko Suzuki, told President Daniel arap Moi today that Japan would extend to Kenya a loan totalling Shs. 448.8 million.

President Moi is currently on a five-day State Visit to Japan.

The credit would be used to improve communication systems and build silos for maize.

The Prime Minister said Japan would also make a grant to Kenya for food production and construction of a medical institute. He said details on the amount and terms of that aid package would be worked out through diplomatic channels.

The notes of credit were exchanged here between Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Yoshio Sakurachi, and his Kenyan counterpart, Dr. Robert Ouko.

The loan carries an annual interest of 3.5 per cent and is to be repaid in 30 years after a 10-year grace period, a Japanese official said.

Mr. Suzuki also said Japan was increasing the number of technical co-operation experts and youth volunteers to Kenya to assist in the task of nation building.

At a luncheon for President Moi, Mr. Suzuki hailed the President's contribution to peace and stability in Africa in his capacity as Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (O.A.U.).

President Moi will travel to the Osaka area, 550 kilometres

west of Tokyo, tomorrow to meet financial leaders and inspect a plant of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., the world's largest electric appliance manufacturer.

Speaking during the luncheon, President Moi renounced war as the only means of settling disputes between nations.

Warning of the looming nuclear confrontation between super powers, the President said Kenya had always believed there should be no foreign intervention in the internal affairs of other states.

He said Kenya was concerned about the question of the Indian Ocean becoming a zone of peace.

President Moi warned that any comfort given to the racist South African regime in either diplomatic, financial or trading relationships compounded the problem there.

On the global economic situation, President Moi said it was sad that all the concrete arguments for a new international economic order seem to have been ignored.

He said Kenya was ready to join other nations in continued efforts to secure and sustain some global economic system that may at least be distinguished by justice and common-sense.

President Moi reiterated there was a trade imbalance between Kenya and Japan which he said, when it becomes too adverse, raised doubts and disadvantages.

Major Trading Partner

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 7 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Japan-Kenyan Co-operation"]

[Text] SPEAKING candidly, His Excellency the President, Mr. Daniel arap Moi, yesterday explored some of the avenues along which future relations between Kenya and Japan should develop.

Addressing a luncheon hosted by the Japanese Economic Organisation in Tokyo during his current State visit to Japan, President Moi took the opportunity to discuss one of the topics that has dominated that oriental economic giant's relations with the rest of the world over the past few years. This is the increasing trade imbalance that exists between Japan and practically all her trading partners.

The observations that President Moi made were with full recognition of the fact that Kenya and Japan enjoy extremely cordial relations and that our country has benefited a lot from Japanese financial, technical and other forms of assistance, for which we are grateful.

Nonetheless, the President did observe that "when measured against all other industrialised countries, Japan has emerged as our major trading partner, on the whole a happy development, but which need to be qualified by looking more closely at the enormous imbalance of trade, every year, in favour of Japan". In each of the last two years, this has reached 800 million.

It was less a criticism of Japan and more a call for a fresh look at the bilateral relations between the two countries, to enable both to build a more solid partnership for the future.

President Moi pointed out that reducing the trade imbalance between the two countries calls for urgent and appropriate action and a body like the one he was addressing will be important in this.

Japan could, with more understanding and goodwill, buy more from Kenya than she has done in the past. In the past, only moderate quantities of Kenyan pyrethrum, sisal, coffee and other primary commodities have found their way into the Japanese market.

Practical steps to facilitate a more balanced trading relationship are already being taken from the Kenyan end. They include an export promotion drive by the Kenya External Trade Development Authority, in conjunction with its Japanese counterpart and the export division of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

One of the first objectives is an exhibition to be staged in Tokyo later this year where Kenyan products will be displayed to the Japanese public and business community.

President Moi underscored the importance of what Japan, both in an official capacity and through individual entrepreneurship, has contributed towards Kenya's declared development objectives.

This includes participation in such enterprises as mineral processing, textile manufacture and electrical engineering. In addition there is the official aid for such important projects like road development and the training of technical manpower.

One especially important field where Japanese experience and know-how could be of great help is in assisting Kenya realise her commitment to decentralise industrial development by setting up projects in rural areas. To cater for the needs of a young and vibrant population, such projects will have to be labour-intensive and Japan has enormous experience in this field, especially in the development of cottage industries.

An important point that President Moi made — and one that is worth of note by the rest of the world, is that the provision of economic aid and encouragement to the developing countries is really a form of investment in universal prosperity. He said: "There is no comfort to be found in any economic stagnation in any part of the world, and there is no profit, real or spiritual, which can be sought from a situation of poverty."

It is in this spirit of inter-dependence that fruitful relations between Kenya and Japan should develop.

CSO: 4700/1145

SAUDI LOAN TO CLEAN UP MOMBASA REPORTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

MOMBASA Mayor Rajab Sumba over the weekend thanked the Saudi Arabian Fund for Development for lending his municipality Sh. 150 million for a sewerage project in the mainland and the island.

Speaking at a luncheon he hosted to officials of the Fund who toured areas where the project is to be started, Mayor Sumba said the project will improve sanitation in the town.

"Some parts of the town have been lacking sewerage facilities, and it is my hope that the project will go a long way in spearheading development of the town," he added.

He said the loan agreement was an indication of long standing relations between Kenya and Saudi Arabia adding that his council would try its best to complete the project on time and within the estimated cost.

Speaking on behalf of the Fund, Dr. Saleh Ahumaidan the director of technical department said two more agreements were expected to be signed between Kenya and the Fund to bring the total amount of loans granted by the Fund to Sh. 1,240 million.

He said the loan agreements were being processed for signing soon.

"This is the start of strong relations between our two countries and especially with Mombasa municipality which we hope to maintain," the director added.

He told the Mayor that Saudi Arabia as a developing country was trying its best to assist other developing nations grow by providing finance for projects.

Earlier the Mayor accompanied by his deputy Ahmed Mwidani and councillors met the officials at Moi International Airport.

The officials were accompanied by Finance Minister Mr. Arthur Mugugu.

They were then taken to Port Reitz, Chaani, Mikindani, Majengo and Kizingo where the sewerage system is projected to cover.

During the tour the officials were informed that the Kipevu sewerage plant would be modernised at a cost of Sh. 25 million from the 150 million loan to cater for Miritini, Mikindani and Chaani.

The Saudi official included Mr. G. Ameen the director of international department with the Fund, Dr. Mohamed El-Tahir a legal expert, Mr. A. Subali an economist and the Charge d'Affaires in the Embassy Mr. Taher Aabed.

CSO: 4700/1145

ESTABLISHMENT OF STEEL MILL IN MOMBASA STUDIED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

A TWO-YEAR feasibility study on the possibility of establishing a steel mill in Mombasa is nearing completion and may be released next month.

The study is being conducted by the Austrian and Brazilian governments together with Kenya's Industry Ministry. This was revealed by the Austrian Ambassador to Kenya Dr. Gregor Woschnagg when he called on the Coast PC Mr. Luka Galgalo in his office yesterday where the two exchanged views on bilateral issues.

Dr. Woschnagg added that the establishment of the mill would involve massive afforestation programmes along the entire coast up the Tana River Basin which would provide charcoal for the mill.

The Ambassador said charcoal had a low sulphur content and was more favourable from an environmental point of view.

The need for steel in Kenya had greatly increased, he observed, adding that if the feasibility

studies proved positive it would provide Kenyans with many opportunities among them employment.

In his remarks Mr. Galgalo thanked the Austrian Government for all the co-operation and aid it had given Kenya in the past.

He also underlined the importance Kenya attached to making and maintaining friends with other nations, and invited the Ambassador, who was recently posted to Kenya, to take time off and visit some of the attractive sites in the country.

Mr. Galgalo also met in his office the Swiss Ambassador to Kenya Mr. Paul Etienne Jaccard who disclosed that about 35,000 Swiss tourists come to Kenya every year.

This, he said, was due to the fame Kenya enjoyed abroad as a suitable tourist destination, adding that presently there was a direct flight from Switzerland to Mombasa.

The PC assured the Ambassador that all visitors from Switzerland would continue to be welcome to Kenya.

CSO: 4700/1145

BRIEFS

EXPORTS PUSHED--Kenya External Trade Authority's Department of External Trade is stepping up its efforts in cultivating export markets abroad. This year, a number of activities aimed at promoting Kenya's exports have been planned. A sales and marketing mission is being sponsored to Belgium, Netherlands and France from today to April 30, 1982. The mission, which comprises nine Kenyan businessmen and one KETA official, left Nairobi on Sunday aboard a Kenya Airways flight. Products represented on the mission include knitwear, sports and leisure garments, sisal mats, ropes, twines shopping bags, men's trousers, cotton shirts, tropical horticulture products and selected handicraft items. The mission has been made possible through the financial assistance given by the E.E.C. under provisions of E.E.C./A.C.P. Lome II Agreement. In his message to the mission, the Minister for Commerce, Mr. John H. Okwanyo, has wished it a successful business trip and expressed the hope that the mission will be of mutual benefit to the countries to be visited and to Kenya in promoting exports particularly in the non-traditional products from Kenya. A market survey for Kenya products in Mauritius and a Reunion organised by Keta has just been concluded. Another sales mission to the two Indian Ocean Islands in June 1982 will be sponsored. A similar exercise is planned for Rwanda and Burundi in September 1982. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 13 Apr 82 p 8]

CASHEWNUT FACTORY--The Coast Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Luka Daudi Galgalo, has refuted reports that the Kilifi cashewnut factory would collapse by June for lack of raw materials. Mr. Galgalo, who is the chairman of the company, told the Nation: "The report is completely baseless and the factory is there to stay. It is operating at normal capacity and there is no cause for alarm." The PC was reacting to a statement in Parliament last week by the MP for Wundanyi, Mr. Mashengu wa Mwachofi that the Kilifi cashewnut factory might grind to a halt by June for lack of raw materials. The MP further alleged that more than 2,000 employees at the factory might lose their jobs. He was supported by Dr. Chibule wa Tsuma (MP for Kilifi South) who claimed that the factory's general manager had admitted last February that the plant was operating below capacity. An Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Abdi Hirsi, denied the claims in Parliament. He said the factory needed between 18,000 and 20,000 tons of raw materials while the country had a surplus of about 6,000 tons. Mr. Galgalo said: "If the then general manager of the factory admitted what was claimed in Parliament by the MP for Kilifi South, I am not aware of it. This being a policy matter and as the chairman of the board of directors of

the plant as well as the PC for this province I should have known the position of the plant from the general manager," he said. Mr. Galgalo said the report in Parliament was very damaging and was intended to cause a state of despondency. "Where the two members of Parliament got their information is a matter of concern and I take it as nothing else but insinuation. The employees there are happy and there is not risk of them losing their jobs," he said. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Apr 82 p 4]

GASOHOL PLAN--The Kenya Pipeline Company's storage and pumping facilities in Nairobi will be converted to be mixing power alcohol with petrol. The plans were revealed by managing director W.N. Mbote when energy Minister Kabeere M'Mbijjewe toured the KPC pumping station in Mombasa. The alterations, he said, were expected to be complete by April when the Kisumu power plant will also start operating. The Minister was told the company decided to prepare the plant for gasohol distribution on a request by the Ministry of Energy last year. But unless the Kisumu plant's supply of alcohol surpasses the amount of petrol being pumped by the company from Mombasa to Nairobi, the gasohol produced would not be of high quality, Mr. Mbote said. "Power alcohol below 10 per cent of the volume of petrol we handle would make mixing difficult for the right mixture of gasohol," the managing director added. He thanked the Office of the President for upgrading the company adding that it had been wrongly graded previously. "We are working out a new salary structure. We expect our staff to get the new salaries by the end of July," he said. Mr. Mbote, outlining the company's operations, said about Sh. 300 million worth of fuel was handled by the company daily. The company's staff houses are expected to be ready in the next two years. They would have solar heating systems. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Apr 82 p 11]

TEA FACTORY FOR KISII--Ogembo tea factory, near Ogembo township, Kisii District, will be ready for use by July this year, Kenya Tea Development Authority general manager S.M. Kamuyu has announced. Mr. Kamuyu said this after touring the factory site recently accompanied by KTDA officials and Kisii District Commissioner Peter Matui. He said the factory will be the eighth of its kind in the district and is estimated to cost Sh. 25-million including machine installation and electrification. Mr. Kamuyu said the factory would process 5.4 million kg of green leaves and produce 1.8 kg of quality made tea a year. He said the factory has 54 residential housing units. Mr. Kamuyu commended Kisii tea farmers for co-operating with KTDA to promote tea industry in the country. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Apr 82 p 11]

FARM PRODUCE LOST--The Egerton College principal, Prof. Musangi, has said more than 25 per cent of the farm produce harvested is lost during storage. He said such losses were caused by poor storage and preservation techniques "leading to destruction by pests and vermin and even outright rotting". Speaking on training of agricultural manpower for rural development at Nakuru Menengai Hall on Wednesday he said bad storage systems contributed to periods of scarcity immediately after a bumper harvest. "This perpetual problem can be eliminated if storage and preservation methods are emphasised in our training programme and effectively extended to the rural people", he remarked. He added: "We should marry the traditional systems of storage applicable to small scale farmers with modern ones in order to eliminate these losses". The

principal said the development and use of traditional low energy consuming implements alongside modern agricultural machines to avoid dependence on a high technology devices, was essential. Egerton College, he said, was now teaching oxen ploughing to diploma students. Prof. Musangi also called for the re-introduction of mixed farming. He said such a system was appropriate in meeting the present food needs. He said the system had unfortunately been regarded as primitive and dropped with drastic consequences. On marketing, Prof. Musangi said the delay by co-operatives in paying farmers was a major disincentive. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Apr 82 p 3]

RIFT VALLEY CO-OPS--There are 200 Savings and Credit Co-operative societies with a total of Sh. 45-million share capital in Rift Valley Province. And seven of the societies are in Laikipia District with a share capital of Sh. 4.5-million. The Rift Valley Provincial co-operative officer's personal assistant, Mr. William O. Mwaya, told members of the Laikipia Teachers Savings and Credit Co-operative Society. They were holding their fourth annual general meeting at Nanyuki Social Hall. He praised the societies' management committee for safeguarding members' money and running the society according to the co-operative movement's laws and regulations. Mr. Mwaya thanked the society for having Sh. 2.4-million share capital and managing to give loans totalling Sh. 3.9-million to its 648 members. He told members to borrow only money they could afford to repay quickly. The treasurer's report read to the teachers revealed that to date members were in default to the tune of Sh. 36,144. The report added that the loan guarantors would be followed to repay if a loanee did not pay as agreed in the loan application form. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Apr 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1145

UN SECRETARY ISSUES REPORT ON NATION'S ECONOMIC SITUATION

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 2 Apr 82 pp 1, 14

[Text] The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez Cuellar, has issued a report on the economic situation in Liberia, following the visit of the U.N. inter-agency mission to this country last month.

he report said there is negative economic growth in Liberia and there is a "severe shortage of foreign exchange."

Released by a United Nations spokesman on Tuesday, March 30, the report said Liberia "is presently in the throes of grave economic and financial difficulties.

The following is the U.N. Secretary-General's statement as released by the spokesman:

"Abdulrahim A. Farah, Under-Secretary General returned to headquarters after completing a mission in Liberia where he had undertaken consultations on behalf of the Secretary-General, with the Government concerning the country's urgent rehabilitation, reconstruction and development needs.

It will be recalled that the General Assembly adopted a resolution at its thirty-sixth session appealing to the international community to provide assistance to Liberia to meet its critical requirements.

Mr. Farah has reported that the country is presently in the throes of grave economic and financial difficulties. The situation is reflected in every aspect of the economy: negative economic growth, with a decline of 4.4 per cent in gross domestic product in 1980 and a further deterioration in 1981, substantial deficits accruing of both the recurrent and over-all budget of the Central Government, substantial deficits in the balance of payment, both on the current account and the over-all balance, and a severe shortage of foreign exchange.

The Liberian Government attributes its present economic and financial difficulties to a combination of factors, some of which were beyond its control and others were the result of policies of the previous administration.

Declining prices of Liberia's main export commodities, rubber and iron-ore, and the reduction in demand for the last five years have been at the root of many of the problems now encountered by the Government. Debit servicing of heavy investments in previous years are a major contributing factor.

Moreover, in the aftermath of the overthrow of the government in April 1980, there was a virtual halt to private investment activities.

The United Nations Mission reported that the Liberian Government, in consultation with the International Monetary Fund, has undertaken drastic measures to augment its revenues, by increasing some taxes and introducing new ones, and to reduce expenditures through a freeze on Government hiring and pay increase, the elimination of an important rice subsidy, the curtailment of financial support to state enterprises, the limitation of travel expenses, etc.

The over-all budget deficit for the fiscal year 1981/82-1984-1985 was established at \$85 million. Nevertheless, in order to ensure the maintenance, rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country's productive base and the future developmental activities, the Government has been faced with the need to undertake a public investment programme which over the fiscal years 1981/1982-1984-1985 amounts to some \$770 million.

Some of the proposed programmes and projects are already underway and financial assistance from some countries has been found for other projects which will be implemented in 1982-1985.

Since Liberia has no budget surplus, it was made clear to the United Nations Mission that the Government would be unable to provide any substantial contribution to the financing of its public investment programme even for ongoing projects. If such projects were stalled, some earlier investments may be rendered ineffective and some infrastructures would be greatly endangered. This is notably the case of road projects for which maintenance and major repairs are essential. The continuation of ongoing infrastructure projects and programmes requires some \$200 million, for which foreign financial assistance would be particularly valuable.

Mr. Farah's Mission, in consultation with the government, has identified a list of priority projects which would require financing to the extent of a further \$200 million.

About half of this amount would be required for rehabilitation, reconstruction and term development. Moreover, a number of new projects have been identified, totalling some \$20 million which would be aimed at consolidating the existing institutions and providing technical and management support for the programme.

It is expected that if adequate financial support is secured, Liberia's crisis will abate in three to four years. The measures taken by the Government to regularise the situation together with the prospects for Liberia's exports have resulted in some cautious optimism.

A full report on the Mission's findings will be issued in due course to be considered by the Economic and Social Council and by the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

PRC OFFICIAL 'REACTS SHARPLY' TO REPORT SEYSAY LIKELY TO BE SUSPENDED

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 7 Apr 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] PRC Secretary General, Col. Abraham Kollie, has reacted sharply to a back-page story carried by this paper yesterday that CID Director Bangalee Seysay was likely to be suspended if a recommendation by the Ministry of Justice to the Head of State was approved.

The Minister of Justice, Hon. Isaac Nyenplu, has also denied the report, saying he had made no such recommendation.

Col. Kollie said the matter was purely one of security concern, and beyond, that this paper should have awaited "the approval by the Head of State of such a recommendation from Justice Ministry, before publishing the story".

He told a Daily Observer representative at the Capitol Building yesterday that CID Director Saysay had in fact not been suspended, but declined to say whether anything of this sort was likely.

He also said that the story in question, besides psychologically embarrassing the personnel of the CID, especially Director Saysay, "exposed a security information to the public".

The PRC Secretary General said the Criminal Investigation Division, like other security organizations in this country, is a basic functioning security organ of government and should not be disturbed publicly.

Yesterday, Col. Kollie and PRC Speaker Jeffred Gbatu visited the CID headquarters at Mamba Point to acquaint themselves with developments there.

Yesterday the Daily Observer reported that CID Director Bangalee Saysay was facing "indefinite suspension", as requested by Police Director Joe Y. Myers, through the Ministry of Justice. The Daily OBSERVER report was based on a "dependable source" at the Liberian National Police, and it came in the wake of recent allegations of corruption and maladministration at the CID.

Meanwhile, investigation into these allegations are continuing, sources said.

CSO: 4700/1128

PRC APPROVES DEAL CALLING FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF INVESTMENT FUND

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 8 Apr 82 pp 1, 10

[Text]

The Government of the People's Redemption Council has approved an agreement calling for the establishment, through the initiative of a Nigerian businessman, of an investment fund that is expected to pump \$50 million into the nation's economy, within a month.

If the deal comes through, it will be the largest single private investment to come to Liberia in many years.

The fund is being established by a consortium organized by Chief Francis Arthur Nzeribe, a Nigerian business tycoon with vast business holdings in Nigeria, the United Kingdom and other parts of Europe.

According to the Chairman of the National Investment Commission, Major Dew Tuan Wleh Mayson, who has played a key role in the negotiations with Chief Nzeribe, the agreement provides for the consortium to make available in a Liberian bank \$50 million within a month, which will be used to execute investment projects.

Chief Nzeribe told the Daily Observer in an exclusive interview at his villa near Hotel Africa yesterday that the \$50 million would be deposited into the National Bank of Liberia "within a month after the Head of State ratifies the

agreement."

Major Mayson said the money will be sent chiefly in the revitalization of a number of the Liberia's public corporations, which the Government will sell to the consortium.

The Government will sell to the consortium 80 per cent of each of an unspecified number of the corporations, reserving the right to hold for itself or sell to other parties the remaining 20 per cent. Major Mason would not name any of the corporations, but he said this agreement does not involve a separate deal which Chief Nzeribe has negotiated with Air Liberia. "But I think they may use some of this money on Air Liberia", he told the Daily Observer.

Honor

The NIC Chairman expressed confidence that the Nigerian tycoon would honor his word in making the \$50 million available. Major

Mayson, however, made it clear that Government had nothing to lose if the agreement were not implemented. "Government is giving nothing, but stands to gain", he said. He compared the agreement to the oil drilling operations. "If they strike oil, it's bonanza; if they don't, we lose nothing", he said.

He said Government was putting up no money, making no guarantee, and incurring no liability under the agreement. "The acid test is within the next month, when the \$50 million is to be transferred to a Liberian bank", he stated.

Signatories

Meanwhile, the Daily Observer has received confirmation from the National Bank of Liberia (NBL) that it had been negotiating with Chief Nzeribe and his colleagues about the anticipated \$50 million deposit with NBL.

NBL Governor Thomas V. Hanson told our reporter he was seeking a firm commitment as to when the money would be available. On the other hand, Gov. Hanson said the bank had given the chief and his colleagues the guarantee that when the money was deposited it would be available whenever they

needed it.

The bank had already received a list of signatories to the account.

'Sound Investment'

Chief Nzeribe told our editor yesterday that he was taking this chance because he and his colleagues felt that Liberia is "a sound place to invest."

He said the name of the consortium that would be putting up the funds is LUBIAM ENTERPRISES CORP. He is putting up personally \$5 million of the amount, while his partners are raising the other \$45 million.

He said his colleagues did not represent companies, but private businessmen in the U.K., the Bahamas and elsewhere. The businessmen include Mr. Dennis Dolling, owner of six companies in U.K. and Switzerland; Mr. M. W. Evans, a legal practitioner; and Mr. Williams, general manager of Edward Manson which, according to Chief Nzeribe, has made a loan offer to the Liberian Petroleum Refining Company.

The chief and his party, who arrived here a few days ago in his private jet, was scheduled to have left the country yesterday for Lagos. (WHO IS CHIEF NZERIBE? — WATCH OUT FOR THIS NEXT WEEK).

PRC SPEAKER CONDEMNS CORRUPT POLICE OFFICERS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 3 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

The Speaker of the PRC, Brigadier General Jeffred Gbatu, has strongly lashed out at CID agents and Police officers who connive with criminals to commit criminal acts within the society.

He said the continued reports from the Police Bureau about the involvement of Agents in criminal acts within the service has caused a serious breakdown in the system.

Speaker Gbatu made the statement Tuesday when he met with CID Director Bangalee Saysay at the Bureau's headquarters in Mamba Point, Monrovia.

Speaking on the issue of the fifty uniformed police officers being transferred to the ununiformed units, he said the transfer was timely, but told Police Director Joe Myers who was present at the meeting that a program should be set for the newly transferred officers so as to give them insight of their new assignment.

He also cautioned Police Director Myers and Justice

Minister Isaac Nyeplu that it was their duty to take all necessary steps to curb the situation, warning that any breakdown in the force will be due to their failure to take appropriate actions. He said "in military, when a unit is being set up, any mistake in the command, the commander is held responsible."

The PRC Speaker also explained that the objective of the Criminal Investigation Division is to combat crimes and search for criminals, but instead, CID agents are being searched for criminal activities in recent times.

Police Director, Joe Y. Myers explained that plain-cloth police and those in uniform did the same training, noting that the transfer was necessary at this time because, according to him, the CID was filled with high-ranking officers which made the Bureau unworkable. He said it was this reason that the Bureau was compelled to the decision so as to bring effectiveness to the Force.

DOE DISMISSES NHA MANAGING DIRECTOR, DEPUTY

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 6 Apr 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] The Managing Director of the National Housing Authority, Jacob Dugbe and his deputy, Timothy Dunbar, were fired yesterday by Head of State Samuel K. Doe for constructing "unconducive" housing units at West Point and New Georgia Estate.

The Liberian leader expressed displeasure over the design of the buildings at the New Georgia Estate and said it could encourage another coup in the country.

The PRC Chairman who went on an inspection tour of the New Georgia Housing units along with the Vice Head of State and other officials, ordered that construction work to be discontinued until the actual plans for the units were followed accordingly.

The Liberian leader, recently paid a visit to West Point Monrovia, where another housing project is underway, and expressed displeasure over the unwholesome condition of the buildings.

Meanwhile, former Local Government Minister, Oscar Quiah has been appointed Managing Director by the Head of State, who hoped that Quiah would accept his new assignment and work in the best interest of the government.

CSO: 4700/1128

CONSTRUCTION ON MILITARY BARRACKS PROGRESSING RAPIDLY

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 7 Apr 82 p 6

[Article by Mlanju R. ves]

[Text] Since the PRC Government's ascension to power two years ago, several soldiers have been provided with military barracks throughout the country. And the Government of Liberia is endeavoring to provide more to accommodate all "men-and women-in-arms" in the country before the PRC returns to barracks in 1985.

There are six new housing units at Camp Schefflin to be dedicated on Thursday for this Year's Redemption Day anniversary.

The units, which form the first phase of a \$43.5 million housing project sponsored by the U.S. government, was constructed by the Bureau of Civil Works, Ministry of Defence. Of the amount, \$3.5 million has so far been spent on the various U.S. aid projects and the balance is expected to be spread over a four-year period.

During the second phase, units will be built at Camp Jackson, Bong County, and other major detachments in addition to Camp Schefflin.

According to the Assistant Minister of Defence for Civil Works, Captain Jackson J. Paye, about eight more housing units at Camp Ramrod in Paynesville might be ready for Redemption Day, if electrical installations were finished by then.

In Sanniquellie, Nimba County, five units have also been completed. It is expected that upon the installation of sewerage and water facilities, the Superintendent of Nimba County, Brigadier General Joseph Farngalo, will hold a formal turnover ceremony.

Another project which includes an officers' quarters, is on the verge of completion in Zwedru, Grand Gedeh County, and will be ready for occupancy in early May.

Negotiations for a building formerly used as a guest house were initiated by Minister Paye and renovation work is to begin on this year's Redemption Day as part of the celebrations in Maryland County.

When completed, the building will house a commanding officer and an executive officer of the Harper detachment, the 5th infantry battalion.

Also in Harper, Maryland County, five buildings abandoned by LIBSUCO have been renovated to accommodate 58 soldiers and their families, two offices and a clinic. The engineering battalion carried out the renovation.

Construction works throughout military barracks is progressing rapidly. There were three phases of construction sponsored by the Liberian Government in the past two years.

During the first phase of construction, more than 50 units were completed and turned over, while in the second phase 10 units were turned over at the Barclay Training Center and 20 others at the Coast Guard Base and Camp 72nd in Paynesville Monrovia.

In the third phase 106 units are being constructed throughout the country in keeping with the People's Redemption Council's (PRC) commitment to provide modern housing facilities for military personnel.

CSO: 4700/1128

STUDIES CONFIRM OFFSHORE HYDROCARBON POTENTIAL 'FAIR TO GOOD'

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 5 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] The studies on the evaluation report on offshore hydrocarbon potential of Liberia at the just ended three-day seminar, have confirmed that the hydrocarbon potential of Liberia can be rated as "fair to good".

The confirmation was contained in a press statement issued Friday following the closing session of the seminar at the Unity Conference Center in Virginia, near Monrovia.

The objective of the seminar was to solicit exploration proposals on Liberia's offshore blocks from international oil companies.

The seminar, which began here last Wednesday, was sponsored by the Lands, Mines and Energy Ministry and brought together 50 oil experts from North America, Europe and Africa who studied behind closed doors the evaluation reports on offshore hydrocarbon potential of Liberia.

The report was conducted and compiled by Ferrand and Associates, an international consulting firm in Houston, United States of America.

According to the press statement, the Ferrand and Associates' report indicates that there are three basinal areas of Liberia. They include the Roberts/Bassa Basin with an offshore area of 3,000 square kilometers; the offshore Cestos Basin to the southeast of the of the country, with an area of some 1,250 square kilometers and the Monrovia Basin to the northeast with an offshore area of 850 square kilometers.

The statement further said preliminary reaction from representatives of oil companies who attended the seminar "has been favourable".

The statement said international oil companies are being invited "to bid on work commitments and the production sharing schedule".

Deadline for the submission of proposals to the government is September 30 this year, the statement added.

Meanwhile, the Liberian Government has scheduled a seminar in Houston, U.S. from April 21 to 22 for the benefits of those oil companies which could not attend the Monrovia seminar.

WSF, MFC SIGN 5-YEAR PARTNERSHIP FISHING AGREEMENT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 1 Apr 82 pp 1, 10

[Text]

A Five-Year Partnership Fishing Agreement was yesterday signed between The Worldwide Sea Food (WSF) Inc. and The Mesurado Fishing Company (MFC) on Bushrod Island near here.

Under the Agreement, both WSF and MFC would provide the equipment, facilities and services needed for Fishery and operate Mesurado's Harbour and Shrimps Processing Plant in Monrovia.

The Director of WSF, Mr. Arquidmes Villalobos and Mr. Emmanuel Shaw, Consultant to the Company signed for their Company, while the General Manager of MFC, David A.B. Wilson and the Vice President for Operations at the Mesurado Group of Companies, Dr. Edward B. Kesselly signed on behalf of MFC.

The Mesurado Fishing Company is a subsidiary of the Mesurado Group of Companies a Public Corporation here.

Speaking shortly after the signing ceremony, Dr. Kesselly lauded the Management of WSF for its cooperation in concluding the Agreement, and described the Ceremony as a "Milestone" in the history of the Companies.

Dr. Kesselly said he was optimistic that the Venture would generate mutual benefit to both partners and assured WSF that MFC would do everything possible to uphold the terms of the Agreement for the smooth achievement of their goals and objectives.

He then thanked the Head of State, Members of the PRC, the Mesurado Board of Directors and the President and Management of Mesurado Group of Companies for their efforts in the negotiation process and making it a reality.

Responding, The Director of WSF, Arquidmes Villalobos thanked the Management of MFC and promised that his company would live up to the terms of the Agreement and also endeavour to implement all its provisions for the realization of their goals.

If the Venture becomes operational shortly, about 150 Liberians are expected to be gainfully employed.

The occasion was witnessed by the President of the Mesurado Group of Companies, Mr. Peter B. Jallah, Vice President, Major Perry Zulu and Mr. Willie Nebo.

CSO: 4700/1128

BRIEFS

DOE INVITES U.S. SPECIAL FORCES--For the second year in a row at the invitation of the Head of State Samuel K. Doe, the Special Forces of the United States Army will participate in joint military maneuvers with the Liberian Armed Forces. The American Special Forces detachment of about 43 personnel from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, will arrive at Robertsfield at 0800 on April 9 for approximately four weeks of mutually beneficial training with Liberian troops. The training will consist of airborne operations, communications and ground tactical operations. Six U.S. Navy SEALs (Sea, Air, and Land), the Navy equivalent of the Army's Special Forces, will also participate in the exercises. The exercises will be supported by a U.S. Air Force C-130 aircraft piloted by U.S. Air Force personnel. [Excerpt] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 8 Apr 82 pp 1, 6]

CSO: 4700/1128

FSN TO REMAIN NEUTRAL DURING ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT 16 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The National Trade Union Front (FSN) will observe "active neutrality" during the election campaign toward all political parties, while reserving its right to ask its members not to vote for those who will not guarantee the right to strike and the right of association, and who by their anti-patriotic acts and words are endangering the country's integrity and national sovereignty.

Explaining "active neutrality" during a press conference yesterday, the FSN president, K. Venkatasamy, stated that the FSN will make no partisan intervention in the electoral campaign. "But we shall be involved in a way that will permit our members to exercise their civic duty and their social power in a fully aware way," he also added.

According to the FSN president, one of the most effective ways of practising neutrality is to draw up a list of the problems that workers, like all citizens, have to face, and then to ask the political parties to talk about these issues during the election campaign.

The FSN thinks that that would also be a good way to stop the election campaign from side-slipping and the political parties from talking to the electorate only about banalities.

The far from complete list of questions that the FSN will submit to the political parties is made up of 15 points. As regards the economy, the FSN wants to know the analyses and the solutions proposed by the political parties in relationship with the deficits in the balance of payments and the budget. They will also be asked to give details on their positions on the issue of rural taxation, the "Pay As You Earn" system, development of this kind [as published] and the role of industry and agriculture; the political parties will be invited to propose solutions to the problems of inflation, the loss of purchasing power, unemployment (considered urgent and severe), and lay-offs. The FSN wants to know what these parties propose as wage and price policies.

The FSN will also invite the political parties to propose solutions to problems connected with education, housing, and the environment. On this point, the FSN wants to know the policies of all the parties as concerns the use of agricultural lands from the point of view of the encroachment of housing areas upon these lands.

Besides policy for public transport as regards the CNT [National Transport Corporation], public health and public security, the FSN will ask the political parties to discuss, during their election campaigns, issues of public morality, industrial relations, and the role of the unions.

National sovereignty and relations with foreign powers and international institutions, especially the World Bank and the IMF are also of concern to the FSN.

The FSN will not propose any solutions for all these problems until after the political parties have expressed their views. In conclusion, the president of the FSN asked for the political parties to prove their sincerity by treating these national problems, which must have priority over all other considerations. A letter concerning all these subjects will be sent to all the political parties in the next few days.

12149

CSO: 4719/776

FTU ELECTS NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, STUDIES LAY-OFF BILL

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 11 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The United Workers Federation (FTU), which held its general assembly last Saturday, has set up a committee to study the positive aspects of a Zimbabwean bill on lay-offs.

The bill, which was promulgated in December last year by the Zimbabwean parliament, requires all employers to give advance notice to the Zimbabwean Ministry of Labor of their intention to lay off workers. The FTU, which has obtained a copy of the bill, has therefore set up a committee to study the positive aspects of this legislation.

The FTU then intends to submit a synthesis of the anti-lay-off legislation to an MMM-PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] government, in the event of this alliance's victory at the next elections.

The FTU has also set up another sub-committee, made up of doctors, lawyers, and workers, to review the whole philosophy of the Industrial Relations Act (IRA) with a view to proposing a different bill guaranteeing union freedoms.

The new executive body of the FTU, elected last Saturday, is made up of S. Soodun (president); Mrs Liseby Defoie (vice president); Farook Hossenbux (secretary); Stello Lapipe (treasurer); Raymond Mahadoo (assistant treasurer); D. Daddoo, R. Marimootoo, M. Payan, D. Toolsee, G. Binock, R. Niol, and M. Jolicoeur (members). The technical adviser is A. Laridon.

12149
CSO: 4719/776

RECOGNITION OF BUS INDUSTRY WORKERS UNION ANNOUNCED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 11 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Recognition of the Union of Bus Industry Workers Union (UBIW) will be ratified on 31 March by the board of directors of the National Transport Corporation [NTC].

This in substance is what D. Virah Sawmy, director general of NTC, stated at a meeting on 3 March with Jimmy Gobin, UBIW secretary. Mr J. Gobin was informed by the NTC chairman that the documentation on the "procedural agreement" had been submitted to the corporation's legal adviser, and that the board of directors will meet on 31 March to ratify the union's request for recognition.

The UBIW hopes that between now and 31 March nothing will happen to reopen the question of union recognition.

The UBIW secretary was not, incidentally, in a position to comment on the situation at Savanne Bus Service and say whether employees of that company had received their wages for February. Although the Remuneration Order, regulating this sector, obliges employers to pay workers no later than the 2nd of each month, last Tuesday, which was 9 March, that company's workers had received nothing.

In legal terms, that constitutes a "breach of contract" being committed every month by Savanne Bus Service, according to the union.

At Southern Express, wages are always paid in sums of 100 to 150 rupees.

The UBIW executive committee, which is to meet on 11 March, will meet the leaders of the MMM-PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] alliance on 15 March at 1100 hours.

12149
CSO: 4719/776

FRELIMO EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH EL SALVADOR GUERRILLAS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The permanent Political Committee (Political Bureau) of the FRELIMO Party [Mozambique Liberation Front] Central Committee expressed its solidarity with the peoples of El Salvador, Nicaragua and Cuba in a communique distributed to the news media.

The Permanent Political Committee (Political Bureau) verified, when it examined the events of Central American, particularly the Caribbean, that Nicaragua and Cuba are frequently threatened and attacked by North American imperialism because of the support they give to the just struggle of the peoples of America, particularly the people of El Salvador, against fascism and injustice.

In the communique, that body of the Central Committee condemns the military maneuvers by the United States and the support that government is giving to the electoral farce the Civilian-Military Governing Junta of Napoleon Duarte is promoting to legalize its control.

The Permanent Political Committee (Political Bureau) expresses in the document we will publish completely, that the peace proposals by Mexican President Lopez Portillo are the basis for the beginning of negotiations favoring the establishment of a necessary harmony in Central America.

"The permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee examined events in Central American, particularly the Caribbean, and verified with great concern that the situation in that zone of the globe is truly explosive and alarming, a threat to world peace and security.

"Placing special emphasis on an analysis of recent events in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Cuba, it expresses its profound unease at the aggravation of the climate of tension provoked by the present threats of intervention and the maneuvers accomplished by the American Administration against the countries of this zone.

"The FRELIMO Party Permanent Political Committee, verified that Nicaragua and Cuba, sovereign states, members of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries and of the United Nations Organization, are frequently threatened and attacked by American imperialism because of the support they give to the just struggle of the peoples of America, particularly the people of El Salvador, against fascism and injustice.

"In this context, the FRELIMO Party Permanent Political Committee expresses its solidarity with the advance of the armed struggle led by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and once more expresses its unconditional support to the people of El Salvador in struggle.

"It condemns the military maneuvers of the United States of America, as well as the support this country gives to the electoral farce the Civilian-Military Governing Junta of Napoleon Duarte is promoting to legitimize its control. The FRELIMO Party Permanent Political Committee denounces any and all attempts to block the advance of the national liberation armed struggle, as well as any interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador.

"The Permanent Political Committee vehemently condemns the military maneuvers within the territorial waters of Cuba and Nicaragua, as well as the policy of economic blockade, acts of sabotage and aggression perpetrated by American Imperialism and its allies of the zone against these countries. It denounces the military, financial, logistic, diplomatic and other support which the U.S. Government is giving to the armed bands infiltrated into those countries.

"The Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party once more reiterates its solidarity with the peoples and governments of Nicaragua and Cuba in the defense of their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"The Permanent Political Committee supports the proposals for peace made by Mexican President Lopez Portillo, the basis for the beginning of negotiations favoring the establishment of the harmony necessary in Central America.

"In this context, the Permanent Political Committee issues an appeal to the international community, and to the United States of America in particular, so that it will take into consideration and use such proposals aimed at safeguarding international peace and security. The Struggle Continues. FRELIMO Party Permanent Political Committee."

8908

CSO: 4742/276

MOZAMBIQUE

DELEGATION TO MAKE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL STUDY OF INHAMBANE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] "This is not a matter of a mere cosmetic operation, nor are we going to replace the provincial government. We intend to work, study and cooperate with it to intensify our knowledge of the province and to find a solution to its problems," said Minister Oscar Monteiro speaking to AIM before returning to Maputo after a working visit of five days to Inhambane.

Minister Oscar Monteiro was accompanied by a large delegation consisting of members of the Departments of Organization and Party Ideological Work, the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers and other organizations. He visited the districts of Inharrime, Vilanculo and Govuro.

This delegation, which includes personnel from local organizations, the State and Law School and from the government of Maputo, will remain nearly a month in Inhambane to make an in-depth survey of the economic and social situation of this province.

Minister Oscar Monetiro, who was in Inhambane to inspect and coordinate the application of the instructions left by President Samora Machel last February, declared to AIM that it is still too early to advance any conclusions and that it will only happen after an in-depth work and a rigorous analysis, which will permit an overall knowledge of the situation.

8908

CSO: 4742/276

MOZAMBIQUE

TEAM WITHDRAWS FROM HOCKEY COMPETITION TO PROTEST APARTHEID

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Jorge Matine: "Steadfastness of Principles"]

[Text] We do not need charity nor do we sell our principles. We condemn "apartheid" and we do not deal with those who are friends of our enemies.

We shall deeply regret not participating in the World Hockey competition in Patins, Portugal, if New Zealand is present, for several reasons.

Because we note that condemnations of the "apartheid" system are mere words and that there is a lack of specific actions against the racist and colonialist government of Pretoria. South Africa was expelled from the International Olympic Committee and was banned from participation in official international competition.

The president of the International Rink Hockey Committee, Jose Castel-Branco, declared that this agency is not going to give in to the pressures of the People's Republic of Mozambique. How can the International Rink Hockey Committee say that it is ruled by the principles of the IOC if it does not apply what it ordered when it expelled the Republic of South African from its midst?

Our country is greatly interested in developing sports relations with several countries on a basis of justice and harmony.

In the present case, our team would go to obtain the lesson of expanding friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Portugal and Mozambique.

We shall regret not being in Portugal at the 'World Cup' at a time when relations of understanding and continuing development have made a qualitative improvement after the visit by President Ramalho Eanes last November and the increasingly close contacts between the governments of the two countries could reach a crucial point when Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao visits the People's Republic of Mozambique soon at the invitation of President Samora Machel.

8908

CSO: 4742/276

DUTCH AID GROUP SEEKS TO FIGHT WESTERN 'DISINFORMATION'

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Apr 82 p 10

[Text] "It is the intention of the Eduardo Mondlane Foundation to discuss the possibility of quickly obtaining certain news on some events of international repercussions with some Mozambican organizations so as to be able to confront the campaigns of 'disinformation' in the West in a timely fashion," said Albert Jansen, a member of the delegation of this organization, in Maputo yesterday during a press conference. The delegation has been in our country since 21 March to study the possibilities of broadening its support of Mozambican social and economic development with some ministries.

In the press conference, in which Rene Meewes, an official of that organization of solidarity with our country, also participated, Albert Jansen revealed that his organization had instructed him to arrive at a conclusion with Mozambican authorities on the support to be given to three ministries through the sending of helpers, namely to the Ministries of Health, Education and Agriculture.

In the area of Health, the support of this organization is emphasized basically in the sending of technicians on preventive medicine and social activities, and of doctors on various specialties, as well as support in more materials. In the area of education, more teaching material may be sent for practical classrooms and more teachers, primarily for technical education.

With respect to Agriculture, according to the talk by Albert Jensen, "There is the intention of intensifying the participation of the Eduardo Mondlane Foundation in increasing small hydro-agricultural projects, particularly in the zone north of Niassa.

"Our organization does not yet have a large fund for operating large projects. In order to participate in these small projects in Mozambique, which we have already proved is possible, we promote campaigns in Holland, from which comes the monetary support of some other large organizations of solidarity," he said.

He said that as a result of his participation last year in the visit to Niassa, the Mondlane Foundation managed to obtain some support in Holland recently that allowed the financing for equipment for a health station in M'sawize and technical books for the library of the Gungunhana Industrial School in Lichinga, valued at \$7,000 and \$4,000, respectively.

On the other hand, the establishment of an agreement with the OMM [Organization of Mozambican Women] whereby this organization will have support in the development of day nurseries and seamstress cooperatives in addition to other activities still under study is foreseen.

"We have had minor difficulties caused by delays when we receive certain news on events in Mozambique and South Africa in general. That is the reason that people in Holland are generally poorly informed by other media."

As an example, Rene Meewes said that 'disinformation' exists in some circles with respect to the specific reality of subversive activities by South Africa in this area of Africa.

Still referring to this subject, the Eduardo Mondlane Foundation, in cooperation with the South Africa Committee, another prominent organization of solidarity, has been making efforts to obtain news about certain events and to publish them in timely fashion, whether they take place in Mozambique or South Africa in general.

8908

CSO: 4742/276

POLITICAL SETTLEMENT WITH SWAPO URGED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial in the column "Comment"]

[Text] So the insurgent war has boiled over into Namibia's commercial farmland north of Tsumeb.

And this while the decades old political stalemate has once more bogged down into the mire of mutual intransigence on the part of both the major negotiators--the SA Government and Swapo.

Still the Western Contact group tirelessly tries to stir some life into the cold soup.

Meanwhile the successful infiltration of at least 120 well-armed and well trained Swapo insurgents south of Owambo has taken its toll on both sides and of civilian life--two Black children who formed part of the country's future.

Doubtless more deaths will follow.

Two lessons we can learn at this point in time:

--Anti-Swapo forces do not have full control of southern Angola as is popularly held by diplomats with bloodstained hands and

--No amount of cross-border pre-emptive strikes by the Security Forces will shut the flow of Swapo's armed forces. In fact, it would seem that nothing short of SA's invasion and permanent occupation of the entire Angola, would insulate Namibia from further attacks.

And that by foregone conclusion is an impossibility only seriously contemplated by the fanatical in our midst.

The overall success of Swapo's present military offensive south of the Red Line remains to be seen. The insurgents have plenty on their side--except time.

The next few days will tell if the Security Forces can seal the insurgents off from any targets.

But we can say now that the writing is once again on the wall--the struggle needs a political settlement, not mutual decimation.

And the sooner that settlement comes the better for all.

CSO: 4700/1144

WESTERN FIVE ACCUSED OF BLOCKING INDEPENDENCE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Apr 82 p 2

[Text]

LUSAKA: A Zambian leader has accused the five-nation Western Contact Group on Namibia of blocking independence for the South African-ruled Territory, the Zambia News Agency (Zana) reported.

Mr Reuben Kamanga, member of the Central Committee of the ruling united National Independence Party, said during a meeting with an Angolan MPLA Party delegation that some people in the West were deliberately frustrating Namibian independence.

He was quoted as saying Zambia did not believe South Africa was powerful enough to block efforts by the US and its Contact Group partners, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, to find a Namibian solution.

The Angolan delegation, led by MPLA Central Committee member Mr Afonso van Dumen Mbinda, was presently in Lusaka on a five-day visit.

Angola provides headquarters facilities for Swapo, which has fought a 16-year war of independence against South African forces in Namibia.

CSO: 4700/1144

REFUGEES EDUCATING THEMSELVES TO PREPARE FOR INDEPENDENCE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

A NEW education programme for SWA "refugees" in Zambia and Angola has been launched by the Commonwealth Secretariat and Swapo.

Details of the programme have been published in the latest edition of Commonwealth Currents, a journal issued by the Secretariat in London.

It says that during December and January 50 000 workbooks were airlifted to Lusaka and at the end of January the first group of Swapo tutors completed their training.

"Armed with the texts, they returned to their camps and began training the group leaders who are now enrolling their pupils and beginning classes. Within months, 2 000 refugees should be at work," the journal said.

"Namibia, when it gains its independence, will be

seriously short of skills, including those of basic education. Swapo, in an attempt to counter the problem, teamed up with the Secretariat in planning this original and cost-effective distance learning scheme."

Management responsibilities for the scheme are shared by Swapo, the Zambian Government, the UN Institute for Namibia, the Office of the UN Commissioner for Namibia and the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Commonwealth organisations have provided two experts for the programme. The Zambian Government has given free office accommodation, Nordic countries have pledged cash for transport, printing and office equipment and the Commission for European Communities has promised "substantial financial assistance," said the report.

CSO: 4700/1120

CUTTING GOVERNMENT BUILDING PROGRAMS CAUSES REACTION

Aid for Unemployed Urged

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial in the column "Comment"]

[Text]

THE Ministers' Council announcement that all Central Government building programmes in their planning stages are forewith suspended comes as a great blow to our already shaken business mood in this country.

Especially when it is generally seen to be the symptom of a deeper malaise in the governing of our troubled land.

The Ministers' Council has been asked repeatedly — by this newspaper included — to state its economic development policies for the Territory.

We are still waiting.

In the meanwhile limited public funds

have been rapidly consumed in the fire of speculative land and property deals.

On economic policy all we hear are vague references to a 'free enterprise system'.

On the speculative deals we repeatedly hear the adage "it's cheaper to buy than to build."

Where are our priorities?

Cuts in public works means escalating unemployment.

The Ministers' Council was very quick to announce that it was moving ahead with efforts to relieve the unemployment situation — a day after it announced the summary suspension of

Central Government building plans.

If there must be cuts, then let's cut unproductive projects such as administrative offices in the short term.

But let's keep go ahead with erecting productive public works necessary for economic activity, such as roads and dams.

The taxpaying and working public have a right to know that the Government is doing its best to stimulate economic growth and development.

And the unemployed thousands have an urgent need to work and to live like decent citizens.

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Apr 82 pp 3, 4

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text]

REACTION has been slow to the shock announcement that all Central Government building projects in their planning stages have been put on ice.

The announcement was made last week on the authority of the Ministers' Council.

The reason for the delayed reaction, it was admitted by a number of private consultants, is that no-one is quite sure what the announcement boils down to, and how long the period of suspension will last.

Mr Bem Henrichsen, President of the Council of Architects and Quantity Surveyors told The Advertiser "It is quite a shocking development."

He pointed out that if planning were stopped for a period it must inevitably lead to a stagnation point for the building industry further in the future.

It was not possible to qualify the extent of the influence of the Ministers' Council's sudden decision in terms of manpower possibly to be laid off or of loss of revenue for the building and consulting industry.

The move would definitely affect all parts of the building and related industry in a chain reaction, according to Mr Henrichsen.

First to be affected would be architects, followed by the consultants such as structural, electrical and other engineers, followed by

quantity surveyors and lastly the construction operators.

"It would be premature to say too much now", he cautioned.

OUTSIDE FACTORS

Mr Henrichsen also added that the decision should not be entirely blamed on the Ministers' Council since "factors outside their control," were also involved.

One could not put the blame on any particular instance, he said.

Executive member of the Master Builders and Allied Trades Association in SWA Mr Peter von Hase, took a stronger view on the matter.

If the decision was indeed implemented and not revoked for a considerable period, "it will be disastrous" he said.

"And it appears to be more than a temporary halt in planning although I sincerely hope not", Mr Von Hase added.

The unrevoked decision to cease all planning for Government contracted building work would have a ripple effect throughout not only the building industry and its allied trades, but the economy as a whole, with accompanying effects on the unemployment situation - already aggravated by the present conditions, he elaborated.

Mr Von Hase also argued that the Ministers' Council's decision was in complete contradiction to another announcement by the body made only a day later - that it was to take up the matter of relieving unemployment in SWA.

CONTRADICTION

"The two decisions are absolutely contradictory. Any sensible person can see that", he said.

The building industry contracted to Government planning had always been faced with a 'stop-go' situation, accused Mr Von Hase.

The State had always been well advised by the private building sector to keep an even flow of building programmes on the drawing board.

He went on to explain that an even flow of work prevented a "hire and fire" policy by building contractors and consultants, and avoided bottlenecks when public funds once again became available for Government work.

These bottlenecks created by manpower shortages resulting from layoffs in lean times, pushed normal competition within the building and consulting industry above its threshold leading to speculative profits and inflated costs.

Without a regular supply of work, consultants and builders also adopted a hire and fire policy, with many skilled artisans and qualified people leaving the industry.

Mr Von Hase reckoned that many of these skilled people were leaving the local industry for good and that many artisans, especially Coloured artisans, had already left for the Transvaal.

This was being confirmed almost weekly, according to him.

He added that long-term planning by the Government was vital for the building industry but "it

appears that this long-term planning is not evident in this specific instance."

Mr Von Hase also said that the Central Government should communicate with the private building sector before making such far-reaching decisions as this one.

OVERSTATED

The Secretary for Civic Affairs and Manpower, Mr N J Opperman said the matter had been overstated somewhat, leading to unnecessary panic.

The Ministers' Council's decision was a temporary measure only affecting Central Government department building work in its planning stages.

Second-tier and municipal department planning was not included in the decision.

This means that ethnic administration and municipal projects such as planned housing schemes would go ahead as normal.

Asked for a list of the projects now shelved at Central Government level,

Mr Jordaan said he was unable to do that but that suggested that this might be possible at a later stage.

NOT SERIOUS

He emphasised, however, that the matter was not as serious as it was being made out.

The State planned from two to six years ahead and many projects, once through all their planning stages, were in any case then shelved because of the lack of funds until some distant future date.

It had now suddenly become necessary to inform consultants busy with certain Central Government departmental planning, to hold their horses for a while. That was all, Mr Opperman said.

He admitted that private firms, solely dependent on Government tenders for their income, would be hard hit in the interim, but those who had managed to secure private work, would be better able to carry the load until things improved.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT BUILDING PROJECTS HALTED--The authorities in SWA have ordered the suspension of all Government building projects in the Territory because of the worldwide economic recession. The Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower said in Windhoek yesterday that the measure was temporary and was caused by the shortage of money. Spokesmen for the private sector and the Association of Consulting Engineers said the step could lead to greater unemployment and could have serious economic effects on the country in the long term. It could also lead to the necessary expertise being unavailable when needed later. In its turn, the absence of skills could result in a backlog of building projects piling up, which would send future tender prices soaring. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Apr 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1120

PROBLEMS IN CREATION OF NEW STATES ANALYZED

Pro Arguments

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3375, 12 Apr 82 pp 988-989

[Article by Adekunle Folayan: "New States 1: Defusing Power"]

[Text] THE MARGINAL efficiency of a state in Nigeria will be zero if not negative as Professor Fafunwa demonstrated implicitly (*West Africa*, March 1). The article raised a great deal of economic questions both theoretically and ideologically.

State creation is creating jobs for some people. Mr. Fafunwa has no problem with this. What he seems to have problem with is the misconception that if there is an unemployment in the formal sector, the agriculture sector automatically absorbs it; or put in another way, that the demand for labour in the agriculture sector is infinitely elastic. This neo-classical Lewis model is a negation of the Nigerian case.

Considering the fact that food prices are soaring as Nigeria becomes less and less able to feed herself, one may be tempted to argue that the agricultural demand for labour exists. But the above necessary conditions are not sufficient. The infra-structural paralysis with the lack of rural feeder roads, for example, serves as a great disincentive to farming.

Examining the major position of the Professor, which is his admiration of giantism in terms of state sizes, it should be realised that regional size is never a necessary (far from being a sufficient) condition for national economic growth. Fifty states will put Nigerian population at an average of two million per state by my census notebook. If the USA can have as many as 50 states considering her degree of homogeneity vis-a-vis the Nigerian degree of heterogeneity, there must have been a great deal of laudable compromise resulting from tactful negotiations. Our diversity

ranges from economic to social and political as well as infrastructural problems that call for small scale operations on small state basis.

What we should realise is that what a nation does and what a state does are basically different. A state needs no foreign embassies or the army, for example. It is only psychology rather than reality that threatens us regarding the question of state creation. If we keep the three former regions along tribal lines and create 100 provinces or divisions that perform exactly the functions that the states are presently performing, there will be no grumbling or trembling.

That the two largest states of New York and California are the richest according to Mr. Fafunwa is false on per capita basis. We only hope that NY sneaks out of her bankruptcy as California hopelessly struggles with her top level criminal and racial problems. No American may win the presidency on the platform of merging a few small states to "make them rich".

The point is raised that everyone wants to lead and none wants to follow. The unfortunate reason is that education is still new. What we are actually receiving in most cases is no education but classroom indoctrination. Until we learn to use our education to serve rather than exploit the people, our education will remain meaningless. Education being new, we still worship college or University diplomas. Anyone with one or two of them, or the 'almighty' Ph.D., thinks he is above being led. Time will change all these. As Nigeria grows and develops, the truly educated

will discover and develop ways of perpetuating their names other than leading the political scene.

To conclude, I am of the opinion that an average of two states could be created out of every existing state today, giving us some 40 states. Economically, this will further defuse the status quo. It will allow the central power brokers to share their economic power with the states as political power becomes less absolute. As this process continues, there will be some degree of equity which is almost synonymous as activating the demand side of the economy. As long as there is an effective demand, there will always be a supply, one way or the other.

The creation of more states will further help in solving the problem of tribalism as people become more state conscious rather than being tribal minded. Healthy rivalry among neighbouring states will overshadow their tribal links.

Another advantage will be a solution to the existing rural neglect. Each state government will be more accessible to her rural dwellers.

With all the above, adding the point that a small state does not suffer from the same problems of a small nation, we will conclude that it is marginally efficient to create more states in Nigeria.

However, creation should be relatively difficult with the difficulty increasing with time. We should not allow power politics and self-interest to influence state creation. The policy makers should be patriotic enough as to put the nation first. Nigeria should be more than just winning the next presidential election or becoming the governor of a new state to any Nigerian. Every individual aspirant will die and leave the game of politics behind him or her, but the great nation of Nigeria may live in perpetuity. Let's hope neither Washington nor Moscow strikes.

Con Arguments

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3375, 12 Apr 82 pp 989-990

[Article by Robert Osa Asemota: "New States 2"]

[Text] IT IS REGRETTABLE that the issue of creating more states has become overly politicised at the expense of pressing national priorities.

Since the advent of our current flirtation with the presidential system, the truncated logic advanced by the so-called agitators, has been unconvincing at best. All that one has heard from these state agitators or creationists, has conspicuously exuded selfishness, greediness, demagoguery and political blackmail.

What is wrong with the present 19-states structure and the built-in local government administrations? If the intentions of the defunct military administration are carefully analysed, as regards the establishment of the local government administrations, it is not far-fetched, to note that the latter were designed to allay the misguided fears and selfish illusions of the creationists, and perhaps to bring government nearer to the people.

Some schools of thought have even gone to extremes, in suggesting the bending of the new Constitution at this early stage of the game, to meet with their egocentric whims and caprices. As A. Babs Fafunwa asked (*West Africa*, March 1) "how many

is too many" in this distracting brouhaha over the creation of more states? Can Nigeria afford to create new states for all its ethnic groups, against the background of the present global economic reality? Where and when does the Federal Government of Nigeria draw the line in regards to the creation of states? It is disheartening that some of the politicians and government officials have not learned any lessons in their junkets to the USA to watch the US Congress in session and see the underpinnings of a presidential system of government at work.

Political compromise and conscious, or unconscious, disregard for the overall national interests, are among the salient ingredients that are markedly acute in the Nigerian political scene at the moment, in my opinion. From a different perspective, and taking for granted that the creationists meet all the prerequisites enshrined in the Constitution for creating new states, it seems to me, that the executive and legislative arms of the Federal Government are overlooking the statistical base of contemporary Nigeria. The 1963 census figures are obsolete. For planning purposes, or otherwise, an accurate head count of the Nige-

rian population must first be ascertained. How can we talk of creating more states when we do not have an accurate figure of our population? Contingent on updating our census figures, the Federal Government, should in my judgement, and as a matter of priority, commission a study, to determine how much it would cost the Nigerian treasury before she gets stampeded into creating new states.

The creationists may be better advised to harness their energies and resources within the present 19-state structure or framework and the corollaries, i.e. the local government administrations, and make do with what we have. The maze of bureaucracies attendant on creating new states should not be underestimated from the standpoint of economic reality. Some of our vocal minority and *nouveaux riches* seem to forget that the petro-naira is not infinite and prefer to distort realities in their projections. What would they do when the oil wells dry up? One sincerely doubts if they visualise how Nigeria will be without the oil revenues or if the oil revenues are squandered with reckless abandon.

Lastly, it is my humble contention that the issue of creating more states should die and be buried for good. The Federal Government, in collaboration with the State Governments, should not be distracted in their serious pursuits viz. agriculture, communication, good roads, water supply to the average Nigerian citizen; overhauling the P & T, Nigerian Airways, Ports Authority and the sick and rotten NEPA.

Local governments should be strengthened to be self-supporting and our taxation system should be streamlined or overhauled to reflect the new realities of the presidential system. (Our general attitude to work needs some overhauling as well.)

One should not forget the famous saying of General Gowon, that Nigerians have not learned their lesson. Our political leadership nationwide should not forget that politics is essentially a game of compromise. Impeachments, mud-slinging and intimidation by expulsion from any political party are counter-productive.

ELECTIONS TO BE BATTLE BETWEEN PPP, ITS 'REBELS'

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3376, 19 Apr 82 p 1942

[Text] A correspondent previews next month's elections in The Gambia from the points of view of the ruling PPP, its "rebels", and of the National Convention Party opposition.

NEXT MONTH'S elections in The Gambia will in reality be a fight between the ruling PPP (People's Progressive Party) which is contesting all the 35 universally-elected seats and its "rebels". The 14 independent candidates are protestors who had earlier applied, and been rejected, for PPP sponsorship.

Three PPP candidates, Assan Musa Camara (Kantora), Saihou Sabally (Sabach Sanjal), all incumbent MPs, and newcomer, Talib Omar Bensouda (Niani), had been nominated unopposed when nominations closed on April 12.

The opposition NCP is contesting only 19 constituencies including the three it won in the Baddibu and the two urban/suburban ones it won in 1977.

The PPP will have to put up a good fight if it is to win the Central Baddibu constituency of opposition leader, Sheriff Dibba (now facing charges of treason). Although it is very optimistic it will capture the Lower Baddibu constituency of Mr. Foday Makalo, who has recently assumed Mr. Dibba's role as chief opposition spokesman. Mr. Dibba is also running for the Presidency.

The opposition to Information Minister Bakary B. Darbo, who was adopted by the PPP in preference to former information minister, H. O. Semega-Janneh is only token.

The NCP is expected to do well in Kombo North where its showing the last time was impressive. Here the PPP is fielding its only woman candidate, Miss Nyimasata Sanneh, a former teacher and

lately of the National Women's Bureau. The United Party, which many voters had assumed to be no more, has three candidates running, all of them in the Banjul constituencies. They rely to a great extent on the support of NCP voters in the constituency.

Three of the NCP candidates are in detention as a result of the July 30 events and will have to rely entirely on their party's organisation, for campaigning.

The opposition parties do not expect to topple the government but they are anxious to prove that they have a substantial following. Both opposition and government parties are making the Senegambia Confederation an issue with the PPP anxious to demonstrate it has the backing of the overwhelming support of Gambians in its action and the NCP claiming that the government was forced into an undesirable constitutional arrangement.

President Sir Dawda Jawara began the first leg of a nation-wide tour last Wednesday with addresses to meetings in the Kombos.

There is no doubt that protest candidates have support in the various constituencies. These supporters say the official PPP candidates were forced on them. They rely on a resolution passed at a previous PPP congress which gave a say to constituency parties in the selection of candidates. But it appears there is a misunderstanding of the resolution for it did not say the final choice of candidates rested with the constituency. In any case, the adoption meeting of the PPP had different groups of people claim-

ing to represent a constituency and it had to take decisions which obviously did not please everyone.

Illicit Wealth

The elections will be fought against the background of the PPP congress last month during which the Secretary General, Sir Dawda Jawara, denounced those who, he said, had deserted the party during its hour of need. Referring to those who either capitulated to the rebels or went into hiding, he warned against "wolves in sheep's clothing". He also warned against greed and sectarianism which he included among the worst evils threatening the country. His report, which was accepted by the congress, indicated that there were plans to investigate the origins of apparently unearned wealth.

CSO: 4700/1147

JAWARA EXPLAINS NEW ELECTORAL PROCEDURE

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3376, 19 Apr 82 pp 1041, 1042

[Interview with President Dawda Jawara by Baboucar Gaye, date and plate not given]

[Text] In this interview with Baboucar Gaye, President Dawda Jawara explains the new electoral procedure, the conditions for opposition politicians in detention, and the government's view of the current political situation.

Q: Mr. President, it is now eight months since the July 30 abortive coup in The Gambia, eight months during which your Government has taken several measures aimed at reconstructing and rehabilitating the country, and culminating in the Confederation of Senegambia. Looking back on this period, now, how do you feel?

A: I feel that we have done a lot, first of all to repair the damage caused by this most unexpected eventuality; we have restored stability, peace and tranquillity in the country and we have taken this big step to found the Senegambian Confederation which goes a long way to meet the aspirations and hopes of the people of both Senegal and The Gambia.

Q: There are people who will argue that if peace and stability have been restored, why is there still a state of emergency and a curfew?

A: These are necessary measures which have to be taken to ensure that the peace and stability which have been restored is lasting. The curfew which is in force is no great burden on people. It is a very short curfew from midnight till 6 am. We have to realise of course, that some aspects of the aftermath of the attempted coup are still with us: we have detainees in our hands and the trials are still going on, so that we cannot completely relax and drop every vigilance because this is the sort of state of affairs which leads to instability. So it is necessary for good government to maintain some degree of control.

Q: You spoke about the detainees. People are wondering what, eventually, is going to happen to all these people still under detention. Apart from having all of them come before the special courts, do you have any other means of dealing with them?

A: There are lots of processes going on at the same time. Their files are studied and, from time to time, some are sent to me with recommendations that particular detainees could be released even though they might have committed some crimes which in the opinion of the government are not serious enough for them to continue in detention. Hundreds of these have been released as you know without any of them going to court. And those detainees who are considered to have committed serious crimes are being processed and their cases are coming before the courts in groups so as to expedite the court procedure.

Q: Mr. President, the dates for the legislative elections have now been announced and, for the first time in The Gambia's history, there will also be a direct election to the office of president. Is there any particular reason why you now want to have your mandate to rule direct from the people?

A: This is a matter which has not come about just suddenly. Even during the party congress of April 1979 there was a resolution to this effect: that the election of the president and that of members of parliament should be separated. The resolution

failed to get majority support but from then, and even before then, this issue has come up periodically within the party organs. It is only now, however, that there has been a consensus to effect it and the republican Constitution amended accordingly.

Q: Since you will now be receiving your mandate direct from the people and not members of parliament, does the possibility appeal to you of selecting members of your cabinet from outside Parliament so that you will have a better choice?

A: This is one of the issues which have exercised the minds of my party and it also formed the subject of deliberations during the 1979 congress but did not get majority support. But, as you know, recently, there has been an increase in the number of nominated members — initially from three to five, and, more recently, from five to eight. This gives the president the power to nominate members from outside Parliament, and they can become ministers. Of course any president will exercise that right with great caution because our own government is a parliamentary government. Nominated members will have no vote in parliament and, therefore, in any case, we will have to strike a balance between ministers who are elected members of parliament and those appointed from nominated members of parliament.

Q: Mr. President, there is also speculation that the new electoral measures are merely designed to bring us in line with what obtains in Senegal. It is, therefore, expected that after the elections you will be creating a new office of prime minister to be responsible for the day-to-day running of the government and the appointment of ministers. How do you react to this?

A: Any changes in our method of government can only come about by changes in the Constitution. We have amended the Constitution to establish a separate system of elections for the president as from those of members of parliament but we have not yet amended the Constitution to make provisions for the appointment of a prime minister, so that, until that is done, the present system of appointing ministers will be maintained.

Q: Is it possible that the Constitution will be changed after the elections to make provisions for the appointment of a prime minister?

A: Yes it can be done if the government or the party decides that it should be done. And then an amendment will have to be

carried out in Parliament.

Q: People are saying that both the government and party will, in all probability, make such a decision.

A: It has not been decided yet, anyway.

Q: Mr. President, before the abortive coup of July 30 there were predictions that the forthcoming elections would be the toughest for your party since its inception. Now people are not so sure. They think that, with the state of emergency and the curfew still in force plus the detention of Sheriff Dibba and other leading members of the opposition National Convention Party, the climate for the elections has been spoilt and that the opposition has lost even before the race has started in earnest. What do you say to this?

"PPP Not Losing Support"

A: In the first place I don't think that before the 30th of July the PPP, as a party, has been losing support. On the contrary, the party has been gaining support to such an extent that the opposition themselves were demoralised and this might have given rise to the situation where we have a legal opposition playing an active part in an attempted coup to overthrow a constitutionally-elected government. The fact that Sheriff Dibba and some of his colleagues are in detention, really, again, is not of our making, because, in this country, we have a multi-party system with all the freedoms accorded to opposition parties in a multi-party framework. And it was no business of any member of the opposition to try to use violence or to side with those who are trying to use violence to overthrow the government.

If they find themselves in detention for these reasons, it is nobody's business but themselves. One thing I can tell you is that this government is determined to observe the Constitution in the spirit and the letter. And we will make it possible for anybody, even those in detention, to stand for elections. We will facilitate matters for them so that they can file their nomination papers and stand for election. But, of course, the other parts of the Constitution and the laws of the country have to be enforced also. Thus the people in detention can stand for election but, of course, their being in detention means that part of their freedom is restricted. They cannot come out and campaign but, of course their party machines can campaign for them.

Q: In the event that some of the detainees

who contest the elections win, what will happen? Would they be allowed to take their seats in Parliament?

A: Certainly. Here we are going to stick by the letter and spirit of the law. If any detainee wins a parliamentary seat, and he has not been convicted to be disqualified, then, of course, he can take up his seat in Parliament.

White-Collar Crime

Q: Finally, Mr President, there are people who believe that the measures you have taken since the above coup are more preventive than curative and that they are not going to help the country much as the root causes of the country's problems are still to be effectively tackled for example the poor state of the economy, the low level of productivity and white-collar crime. What do you, yourself, think?

A: The actions we have taken on these lines have been continuous. We had been doing this well before the 30th of July and we will continue to do this. But these are not things which can produce magical results suddenly. We are handling and managing the economy of the country as best we can under the circumstances prevailing locally and internationally. As for white-collar crime we have taken measures, we have passed legislation, we are observing the usual vigilance and taking appropriate action whenever necessary.

CSO: 4700/1147

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL CITED ON SEYCHELLES VISIT

AB211300 Luanda ANGOP in French 2140 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Mahe, 20 Apr (ANGOP)--Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, said in Mahe (Seychelles) yesterday (Monday) that the 3-day official visit he has just paid to Seychelles constituted a further step toward cooperation between the two countries, reports the Mozambican news agency AIM.

The strengthening of the anti-imperialist front in Africa and the world necessarily implies the strengthening of bilateral cooperation between the countries which aspire to the same ideal of justice and freedom like Mozambique and Seychelles, President Machel said.

On the results of his visit to the Seychelles, Samora Machel indicated that possibilities existed for cooperation in the fields of agriculture, fishery, tourism and air and sea transport. The delegations of the two countries also examined the possibilities of exchanging experience in the fields of education, culture, sports and cooperatives, Samora Machel continued, while indicating that it is economic cooperation that consolidates cooperation between peoples and states.

Regarding the purpose of his visit to this country, Samora Machel said that it was the materialization of a natural friendship "because we are building socialism in our countries, because we share the same ocean and because imperialism is our main common enemy."

Samora Machel further stressed during this press conference the courageous and militant manner in which the people of the Seychelles had inflicted a shameful defeat on the South African mercenaries last November.

We consider this defeat of the mercenaries, in the pay of the South African boers, an important contribution to the establishment of an atmosphere of stability and peace in Africa and in the Indian Ocean, added the Mozambique head of state.

The Mozambique president feels that southern Africa and the Indian Ocean are still the major zones of tension where the arrogance and intransigence of Pretoria's illegal regime constitutes one of the main and brutal manifestations of imperialism's aggressiveness.

Referring to the internal situation in his country, Samora Machel explained that the actions undertaken in Mozambique by the so-called resistance has the same significance as the action of the South African mercenaries in the Seychelles. The South African regime hopes to internationalize the conflict that opposes it to the majority of the South African people and to give international opinion the impression that the basic conflict is not with the South African people but with the neighboring countries.

The Mozambique head of state indicated that the talks he held with his Seychelles counterpart were centered on an exchange of view on the increasing militarization and nuclearization of the Indian Ocean. In this connection, President Samora Machel stressed the identical nature of their stands on international policy and emphasized the need for the coastal countries to redouble their efforts against imperialism's growing aggressiveness in the Indian Ocean.

CSO: 4719/849

DETAILS ON ELECTION NOMINEES, ISLAMIC FINANCIAL AID GIVEN

Nominees Described

London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Apr 82 pp 1054-55, 1062

[Text]

General Elections will be held on May 1 instead of April 29 and 30 and 215 candidates are standing for the 85 elected seats in the House of Representatives. Election of 12 paramount chiefs who sit in Parliament is scheduled for April 30. The remaining seven members of the 104 member house are nominated by the President. All nominations will be registered in Freetown and not in individual constituencies. Our own correspondent reports.

TWO ELECTION candidates in two Constituencies in the Western Area will be returned to Parliament unopposed according to the list of candidates duly nominated for Sierra Leone's Primary Election in the capital. They are Mr. Dalton Freddie Shears, Member of Parliament for York and Minister of Tourism and Cultural Affairs, and Mr. Hassan Gbasay Kanu, Member of Parliament for Koya Rural and Minister of Mines.

The selections for the primaries in the Western Area were the first to be carried out in the whole country to be followed by the Southern Province, the Northern Province and the Eastern Province. Contrary to President Stevens' announcement during the dissolution of Parliament that the primaries would be held on April 5 throughout the country, the primaries were staggered over a period of at least one week, and were preceded by nominations conducted by Returning Officers and supervised by teams of APC officially selected from the Central Committee.

First indications on April 5 revealed that the APC Secretariat, which has responsibility to supervise the primaries, had not quite worked out how the machinery should operate. The whole affair appeared to be shrouded in mystery and secrecy until late in the evening, when the party Secretariat broadcast an announcement over the

SLBS announcing diverse dates and places in which the primaries would be held and calling on senior members of the Central Committee to attend a special meeting in connection with the primaries on the morning of April 6.

By that morning (April 6) word had gone round that candidates in the Western Area were required to file in their nomination papers at the party office in Central Freetown. By 4 pm over 50 candidates had filed nomination papers.

Some of them, including Kojo Randall, former Ambassador to China, were rejected for unexplained reasons. Two candidates of Lebanese origin, Edward Aka and Eke Hallway both of them prominent Freetown barristers, were also rejected on grounds of doubtful citizenship. 49 candidates were duly nominated for the primaries, but only after they had made good all their financial obligations to the party plus a standing fee of Le200, which for some candidates ran to a cost of over Le1,000.

At the close of nominations, the following people were listed as duly nominated by the Returning Officer, Mr. Solomon Pratt for the primaries in the Western Area. Mr. Pratt who was member of Parliament for Mountain Rural and Minister of Transport and Communication is not standing in the Election after 15 years in Parliament and after having served all the

ruling regimes throughout the recent political history of the country.

List of candidates duly nominated for the 1982 Primary Elections in the Western Area:

Freetown Central I: 1. Willsworth S. Morgan; 2. Alfred A. Akibo Berts.

Freetown Central II: 1. David A. MacBoima; 2. Emmanuel O. Grant; 3. Joseph C. O. Hadson Taylor; 4. Thomas S. Turay; 5. George Oluwale Cox.

Freetown East I: 1. Tejan Miniru Savage; 2. Mohammed M. King; 3. Haroun R. Sulaيمان; 4. Sorsoh I. Conteh; 5. Abdul Mansaray; 6. Alhaji Cherinoh Maju.

Freetown East II: 1. Abdul M. Iscandri; 2. Henry T. Cole; 3. Manso A. Dumbuya; 4. Moyia Sheku K. Bongaybee; 5. Alhaji Alpha Bun Mansaray.

Freetown East III: 1. Emeric B. Kargbo; 2. Ernest A. French; 3. Alhaji Foday B. Turay; 4. Morlai Bai Kamara; 5. Mohammed I. Jalloh; 6. Wusu N. Sankoh; 7. Eugene J. A. Cole.

Koya Rural: 1. Hassan G. Kanu.

Waterloo Rural: 1. Santigi M. Samura; 2. Milton E. O. Cline-Decker; 3. Alpha Abdul S. Bangurah; 4. Princess Baba Jigida; 5. Christian R. A. Cole (Junior); 6. Amadu Kanu.

Freetown West I: 1. Christopher Olu Williams; 2. Reuban D. Campbell; 3. James E. Laverse; 4. Samura Sesay.

Freetown West II: 1. Alex Hindolo Stevens; 2. Sylvanus S. Kamara; 3. Dr. Lahai Taylor; 4. Thomas Conteh.

Freetown West III: 1. Leslie P. Allen; 2. Osman A. Kamara; 3. Mohamed S. Thomas; 4. Jamesina E. John.

York Constituency: Dalton F. Shears.

Mountain Rural: 1. Simeon S. E. Decker; 2. Alfred Kirby Kanu; 3. Walter C. Candy; 4. Victor J. Williams.

Similar nomination exercises were held in the Provinces between April 7, and April 11 by Returning Officers under the supervision of teams of APC members from the Central Committee.

According to APC sources, which were confirmed by the Electoral Commission, the primaries are solely the business of the APC party whose constituency executives in the 85 constituencies throughout the country will vote for three people among the lists of duly nominated candidates to be presented to the Central Committee and ultimately to the Electoral Commission for the General Election scheduled to be held on May 1.

It is anticipated that a number of candidates in the Provinces, including the two

Vice Presidents, the Foreign Minister Dr. Abdulai Conteh and the Minister of Development Dr. S. S. Banya, will be returned unopposed since no one in their constituencies will be standing against them.

There is a lot of scepticism about "fairness" in the conduct of the primary election and even the General Election itself. It is not known what criteria the constituency executives will use in choosing three candidates from a list of 5, 6 or 7 candidates, but the Electoral Commissioner, Mr. Philip Palmer, has given assurances in several programmes on radio and T.V. that the General Election which is directly his concern will be conducted "impartially".

He told the nation during an interview in the popular radio programme *The Latest* that the role of his Commission in the General Elections will be to ensure that everyone has a fair chance to exercise his right as a voter. "I have tried to impress this upon my staff in meetings I have held with them in all the districts since I was appointed. I have talked to my staff to let them know that the Commission has to be impartial. I think all of them support this and they, more or less, know what they should do".

Asked about the security of the ballot boxes, especially in remote areas in the Provinces, Mr. Palmer said, "There are standard arrangements which are usually made for the safe conduct of ballot boxes and other materials in all polling stations. In addition, however, I am in close contact with officials of the Sierra Leone Police Force and they have assured me of their help and support to ensure that everything goes on well. The ballot boxes will be adequately protected".

On the safety of the election officials particularly with regard to intimidation, which has been experienced in previous elections, Mr. Palmer said that the commission does not "at this point" envisage any problems. At the same time, he continued, "we have taken precautionary measures and we assume that people are responsible enough, at least those who are going to contest. They know that if they create a condition in which the election machinery cannot function properly, they may not be able to realise their intentions".

Mr. Palmer finally gave assurances that there will be no impersonation and that the Commission will ensure that counting is done properly, and that the correct results are announced.

Islamic Financial Aid

London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Apr 82 pp 1062

[Text] THE FIRST result of President Stevens' three-day official visit to Saudi-Arabia was the ratification by the Sierra Leone Parliament of the Charter of the Islamic Conference less than 48 hours after the President's return to Freetown. The ratification was the last act of Parliament a few minutes before its dissolution and was hurriedly put to the House so as to qualify Sierra Leone for much-needed financial assistance, which it stands to gain from membership of the Conference.

It was pointed out to President Stevens during his recent visit to Saudi Arabia that Sierra Leone could benefit immensely from the Arab Fund for Development, if it were to become a member of the Islamic Conference.

Introducing the Bill, the Attorney General and Minister of Justice, Mr. Abu Kamara, told the House that Article 8 of the Charter of the Islamic Conference provides that states which had participated in the conference of Kings and Heads of State and Government held in Rabat in 1972 and the Foreign Ministers' Conferences held in Jeddah and Karachi and were signatories to the Charter were required to ratify the Charter to become members.

Sierra Leone, he went on, was one of the signatories to the Charter at the meeting held in Jeddah, 1972, but did not ratify the Charter. The country, he said, was however granted observer status during the conference in Rabat in 1975.

"Unless the Charter is ratified by nations wishing to become parties to it, in accordance with Article 15 of the Convention, such nations cannot enjoy the privileges of the conference," the Attorney General explained.

Listing some of the advantages to be gained from membership, Mr. Abu Kamara said that a member of the Conference automatically became a member of the Islamic Development Bank, which provides finances for projects in member

countries, finances imports of essential commodities including foodstuffs and oil, and offers loans on concessionary rates.

Mr. Kamara intimated that Sierra Leone had been invited to attend the next meeting of the Islamic Development Bank scheduled to be held in Turkey next September.

The member of parliament for Port Loko South, Mr. S. A. T. Koroma, the only MP who spoke on the Bill, said he was a signatory to the Charter in 1972, when he led a delegation from Sierra Leone to the Islamic Conference in Jeddah.

He said he had returned home with recommendations for the Charter to be ratified, but for some reason or the other, this was not done. The 81 members who were present in the House unanimously voted in favour of the Bill which was rushed through the second and third reading.

Total equality

The Charter prescribes that in the pursuit of their objectives, the members will be guided by the principles of total equality between member states; respect of the right of self-determination, and non-interference in the domestic affairs of member states; respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each member state; settlement of any conflict that may arise by peaceful means such as negotiation, mediation, reconciliation, or arbitration; and abstention from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity, national unity or political independence of any member state.

The Islamic Conference is composed of Kings and Heads of State and Government, the Conference of Foreign Ministers and the general secretariat and subsidiary organs.

According to the Charter, all expenses on the administration and activities of the secretariat are borne by member states according to their national incomes.

CSO: 4700/1146

BRIEFS

KULMIS RADIO ON 'CONFRONTATIONS'--Large demonstrations against and confrontations with the so-called government in Mogadishu have started in several regions of our country. The demonstrations are a followup to recent demonstrations in some regions of the country like those in which members of the general public, assisted by units of the armed forces, clashed with militia still loyal to the Mogadishu regime. The Radio Kulmis report in the northwest region says serious demonstrations broke out in the town of Hargeisa recently. The demonstrators, who are opposed to the Siad regime, set fire to vehicles and offices belonging to the so-called government in Mogadishu. Among the burned-out vehicles were some belonging to the Somali Airlines Corporation. This move by the residents of Hargeisa conflicts with the recent claim by the Siad regime to the effect that the demonstrations in Hargeisa were in support of Siad's visit to the west. The Radio Kulmis reporter adds that many people have been detained in Hargeisa, some of whom have been either openly or secretly executed and among these are students from institutions of learning in the northwest. [Text] [LD172122 Radio Kulmis (Clandestine) in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 17 Apr 82]

CSO: 4797/14

CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES BEFORE U.S. SUB-COMMITTEE ATTACKED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Apr 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Hardly a Credible Impression"]

[Text]

THE American Senate sub-committee hearings into "security and terrorism" may have been more impressive if the actors involved were less bizarre or had more credibility.

Senator Jeremiah Denton, to start with, is alleged to be the kind of man who would like to see the days of McCarthy replayed in America. That is neither here nor there in our particular case, but he is also known as a rabid conservative who has no truck with the aspirations of blacks in Namibia and South Africa. If that does not disqualify him in our eyes as prejudiced, then some of the witnesses who have given evidence surely do.

The evidence so far given has been spectacular and even bizarre and makes pretty good reading. It also sounds like something out of a B movie. We notice that the Government and its media have made the expected knee-jerk responses. That in itself was to be expected, but one does get tired of the way the media repeat their line over and over again.

It is also significant that nobody from the ANC, PAC and SWAPO have given evidence. The fact that we would not have been able to publish their testimony, anyway, should also be noted.

Two other witnesses of note have emerged. One is Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the Swapo-Demo-

crats, and the other the redoubtable Lt Anuriano Francisco Bomba, who defected from Mozambique. His remarkable story about Mozambique and why he fell in love with South Africa was received with incredulity and scepticism from blacks here who could simply not come to terms with the idea of a black man from an independent black country defecting to this one.

There is no need to rehash his remarkable story to the Senate committee, because we would simply be repeating the story of his defection to SA, which was weird, to say the least.

In its usual myopic fashion SATV and the radio service went to town on these hearings and reported with something like unashamed glee the allegations against the ANC, PAC and SWAPO.

We are not experts in propaganda but we seem to think the Government's use or abuse of its massive media machine is sometimes quite silly and often counter-productive. It is a good ploy to send off startling messages about the enemy, but repetition does not necessarily add credibility. Repetition ad nauseam makes even those sympathetic towards the Government's view suspicious about the material.

Mr Shipanga's evidence will receive much more credence from blacks in Namibia and South Africa. This does not mean those who believe the other side of the story are

going to be overly impressed, just as we were not impressed with Ms Nokonono Delphine Kave and Lt Bomba.

One can only speculate what the exercise was aimed at in the first place. It does seem somewhat ridiculous to repeat the simplistic East vs West world view to such exhaustive lengths.

CSO: 4700/1126

SPEAKERS AT MAHLANGU COMMEMORATION HIT U.S. SUB-COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Apr 82 p 2

[Text]

THE RECENT hearings by the United States Senate sub-committee on security were a ploy by which the Reagan administration was preparing to come out in full support of South Africa's apartheid regime.

This was said by several speakers at the vigil to commemorate the hanging of Solomon Mahlangu and others who have died in the course of the liberation struggle. SAM MABE reports.

They described Miss Nokonono Kave, who testified before the committee, as "an obvious agent" of the South African Government and said that her testimony before the committee was prepared for her by Washington and Pretoria.

'FEELING GUILTY'

"It is common knowledge that South Africa has been getting all the support she needs from Washington all along," said one speaker. "But since everything has been done under the table, the Reagan administration was beginning to feel guilty."

"And for fear of an embarrassing expose that could come up about their clandestine support of South Africa, they decided to come out in the open, but thought of first justifying their support by leveling a number of untruthful allegations against the country's legitimate liberation movements."

"But there are several countries of the world, including our immediate neighbours like Mozambique and Zimbabwe, who won their liberation in spite of, rather than because of, America, and South Africa will be no exception."

Another speaker said South Africa should be treating the ANC guerillas who are presently on Death Row as prisoners of war.

'STATE OF WAR'

"South Africa is in a state of war at the moment and those people were captured on the battlefield and should be treated as prisoners of war," the

speaker said.

Solomon Mahlangu was hailed as one of the heroes of the liberation struggle who played a role which must be written in the history of this country.

The black, green and gold ANC national flag was hoisted throughout the vigil and a number of ANC leaflets were distributed at the vigil, which was attended by about 100 people and was organised by Cosas, Azaso and The Federation of SA Women at the Methodist Youth Centre in Central Western Jabavu.

A number of graves were cleaned at the Doornkop Cemetery in Soweto yesterday, after the vigil.

KAVE TO RETURN?

Meanwhile Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe has said that Miss Kave, who is his niece, had not asked to return to the homeland, but would be allowed to if she wanted to.

The president was commenting on a Washington report that all the South African and Namibian witnesses of the sub-committee would be returning home, our East London Correspondent reports.

"Miss Kave has not contacted me. If she wants to come home she can come and work here. She is a brilliant and hardworking girl and experience has been her greatest teacher," Mr Sebe said. "Her return could be a blessing for Ciskei."

Asked to comment on reports that the ANC intends to have a large number of Ciskeian youth tell the media in the United States of "the horrors of living under the Sebe regime" in an attempt to counteract the damage the hearings have done to the ANC, Mr Sebe said:

"The youths cannot blame the drought, unemployment and the South African Allied Workers' Union on the Sebe regime. These are natural phenomena that happen everywhere. They will be missing the beat.

"They can say they can't get three meals a day. It is a fact that some homes go without meals. But it is not only a problem of the government. It is a problem of society and society must realise the repercussions."

YOUNGSTERS 'BRAINWASHED'

Mr Sebe said Ciskei, unlike other governments, had taken in statutory offenders (there are a number of former political prisoners in the territory) and given them work.

"These people sometimes prove to be dangerous and brainwash the youngsters," he said when asked why Ciskeian youths were fleeing the territory.

Major General Charles Sebe, head of Ciskei security, has confirmed that a number of youths have fled the territory and joined the ANC.

GOVERNMENT'S TOP PRIORITY ISSUES EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Apr 82 p 6

[Editorial: "A Priority"]

[Text] OUR GOVERNMENT seems to be pre-occupied with three issues — constitutional reform, defence and security laws.

We can understand why the first of these issues has so much priority. After talking about reform for a couple of years, the Prime Minister has now decided to make good his promises on this subject.

The result: a breakaway from his party of conservative dissidents.

Further result: The Government spends a great deal of its time explaining that the constitutional changes that are coming do not deviate from the 1977 policy of Mr John Vorster.

That Mr Vorster says they do doesn't seem to make much difference. The argument goes on.

We wouldn't really care if it was just a matter for the Nationalists to work out among themselves.

What we find galling is that it has become, instead, the major preoccupation of the Government.

A second one is defence.

We accept that we have to pay a tremendous price for having to defend ourselves against terrorism and to protect South West Africa's borders from attack.

We are even entering a period in which, if the new Defence Bill is passed, as it will be, 17-to-60-year-olds will be liable for national service in one form or another.

One might say that we need a strong Defence Force as a shield behind which we can make all the constitutional and other reforms that are necessary to bring about a political solution to the country's problems.

But if Ministers are not talking about constitutional changes and how the 1977

policy remains inviolate, they are talking about the "total onslaught" and what sacrifices the people of this country will have to make if they are to survive.

The third topic concerns security, particularly the legislation emanating from the Rabie commission's report.

Though detention without trial — and particularly deaths in detention — have caused this country's name to stink abroad, we go on with the system and the Government spends a great deal of time defending it.

Meanwhile, ordinary folk have their own preoccupation — how to exist under the ever-growing burden of inflation.

It wouldn't be a bad thing if the Government gave a great deal more of its attention to this national blight.

For everything is going up alarmingly in price. Not just food, but clothing, and medicine, and vets' fees, and doctors' fees, and hospital and nursing home tariffs, and air and train fares, and postal rates, and petrol and repair charges.

Just name it — there isn't a thing which isn't costing more.

The boom is over and tough times have arrived, to the extent that young couples cannot afford to buy their own homes and, even if they can, they are unable to raise mortgage bonds.

Meanwhile flat-landlord racketeers are squeezing tenants dry by pushing up rents to shocking levels because there is such a shortage of flats and accommodation generally they can afford to be meaner than mean.

Overdraft rates are at record levels, and so are bond rates, and the dearer money is hurting not only businesses but the ordi-

nary man forced to buy on hire purchase. The Government, however, is not doing anything to ease the housing shortage by subsidising loans, nor is it doing anything to curb inflation other than by squeezing credit and making money so dear that only the big business operators can bear the rates that are being asked. Well, we tell the Government that it had better make economics, and particularly inflation, one of its main preoccupations, too, because its inability to cope with inflation is upsetting a lot of its followers as well as the country at large. One further point: When people groan under such economic burdens, they tend to look askance at the money being spent — quite rightly — by the Government on housing and education for the non-Whites. Resentment is building up — and it can be just as damaging as any argument within the Government's ranks about the reforms that may or may not be contemplated.

CSO: 4700/1129

PATHUDI DEMANDS A BILL OF RIGHTS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Monk Nkomo]

[Text]

THE South African Government must introduce a Bill of Rights for all its people regardless of colour to be equal before the law, Dr Cedric Pathudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa said at the weekend.

He was addressing more than 700 people at the first annual two-day conference of the Vulamehlo-Vukani Peoples Party which was held at the Rethabile Hall, Mamelodi on Saturday.

Dr Pathudi condemned the leaders of the "so-called independent states who have been told that apartheid is a good creature".

He added: "Leaders of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda were tempted by cunning whites to accept apartheid without consulting their people. They were promised solemn independence and thereafter told to get out of SA — their land of birth."

The Dutchman and his newspapers recently spread rumours that Lebowa was opting for this Uhuru. Lebowa will never opt for this so-called independence."

Dr Pathudi lashed out at Prime Minister P W Botha's policy of confederation and constel-

lation of states. "They are not solutions to our problem. In fact, these are other forms of apartheid and they won't work," said the Lebowa leader who also condemned the Government's policy of ethnic grouping adding that: "We are not going to be told by whites who have lost their humanity on how to live."

Dr Andries Treurnicht and his followers, he said, were making a grave mistake of looking for a future in the past. "That does not work. The future is in the future."

He added: "We want a federal republic of South Africa with one president regardless of his colour. We also demand a bill of rights equal before the law because we are all children of God. The confederation and constellation of states as well as the Presidents Council will never work. We also demand human dignity to get rid of influx control."

"The so-called blacks and whites fought and died together during the wars defending South Africa. Today we are told to get out. We were all given freedom on May 31, 1910 but, we are amazed today to be given portions of ethnically divided so-called independence. It is the Dutchman's strategy to divide and seclude us then rule us."

Amid the applause from the audience, Dr Phatudi urged blacks to shrug off the inferiority complex "enforced upon us by whites to satisfy us that they are the bosses and we the boys. This baasskap which is now everywhere in South Africa must stop. We must also stop calling them boss."

Dr Phatudi who believes in meaningful changes warned that should the Government continue with "its negative policy blacks would use their buying power as a trump card to bring them to their knees without any bloodshed."

IMPLICATIONS OF CP TAKEOVER EXAMINED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 31 Mar 82 p 6

[Editorial: "If Dr No Were to Take Over"]

[Text]

WE SEE Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party has thrown down the gauntlet in Parliament by threatening they will soon be the next opposition party.

The SACP's chief spokesman on Finance, Mr J J B van Zyl, predicted in the Assembly that his party would soon be South Africa's official opposition. Speaking on the Budget Debate, Mr Van Zyl said it would be a "very short time" before the CP would occupy the official opposition's benches now occupied by the Progressive Federal Party (PFP).

Mr Van Zyl, MP for Sunnyside, suggested that Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) might have given his last opening speech in the budget debate as chief spokesman for the opposition.

This should not give us blacks sleepless nights but we fear the PFP may soon go into the political wilderness if the CP carry out their threat.

Dr Treurnicht's party seems to mean business and they are playing to the kind of audience that is ripe for arch conservatism. It is also not

unusual for white South Africa to get back into the laager in times of stress. The word itself seems to be swept by a spirit of conservatism.

The CP may be aware of this but it does seem that their boastfulness and their premature pride might cost them a lot of friends even amongst the conservatives.

Still it is, far from being unlikely that they might become the official opposition and even the ruling party.

There is a school of thought amongst us that says whatever happens in Parliament is irrelevant anyway.

Politically and even psychologically the CP is doing well by being so aggressive. This stance inspires confidence and has the added advantage of intimidating the opposition. Yet there is still truth in the adage that pride comes before a fall.

Too many of us see the CP as nothing but a joke. We do not discount they might eventually rule this country and we are already preparing ourselves for that day.

If anything they may just be the impetus the country needs to spur it into drastic change. The National Party and the

other white parties have for too long been dragging their feet into bringing structural change. The CP will not bring about progressive change for us blacks naturally, but their foolhardy radicalism may simply lead the country into the inevitable cathartic situation from whence it will spring cleansed.

CSO: 4700/1126

NYANGA SQUATTERS REPORT ON MEETING WITH KOORNHOF

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

THE 54 Nyanga squatters feel that their meeting with the minister came about only because of their determination to fast until their demands were met.

The squatters left St George's Cathedral on Wednesday after an announcement from the offices of the Department of Co-operation and Development late Tuesday afternoon.

In terms of the announcement the Minister agreed to see the squatters last Thursday afternoon and also agreed to grant the 54 squatters immunity from arrest until April 16.

The squatters, however, did not end their fast when they left the cathedral. They ended their fast on Thursday evening at about 10 pm exactly 24 days after they started it.

At the meeting which lasted two and a half hours the Government decided to examine the cases of nearly 900 people squatting in bushes around the Cape Peninsula.

Also represented at

the meeting between Dr Koornhof and the squatter committee were church leaders and senior Government officials for the Department of Co-operation and Development.

At a press conference after the meeting, Dr Koornhof emphasized that while every effort was being made to resolve the problem sympathetically, there were not enough jobs and houses in the Peninsula for all the people squatting in the area.

He made it clear that many of the squatters would have to leave if they wished to work in a place where they could have their families with them. Church sources said that the fast was called off at the insistence of Dr Koornhof. The squatters initially wanted to fast until the end of negotiations with the Government.

Dr Koornhof pointed out that each case would be considered on its merit. He also said that the discussions held no guarantee that the people would be able to remain in the Peninsula.

When reporters visited the squatters at their tent homes at the Holy Cross Anglican Church Hall in Nyanga the spirit of the squatters seemed higher and they felt that they had not backed down on their original demands.

"We do not want to fast to death in the cathedral or stay there indefinitely. We want to talk to Dr Koornhof," Mr Theophilus Tayo, a squatter member said.

"We told him of our plight. Our original demands remain. We want the right to live as families in the Peninsula and to be recognised as God's true children," he said.

GENERAL MALAN ON MILITARY RAIDS INTO ANGOLA, AMMUNITION SUPPLIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Apr 82 p 4

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — *The government would have to consider carrying out military raids deeper into Angolan territory, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, warned yesterday.*

Resuming his reply to the debate on his Budget vote, Gen Malan said that the suicide missions of Swapo during the current sensitive negotiating period had forced the government to review the situation.

"I want to warn that we will have to take a fresh look at the situation and perhaps launch operations deeper into Angolan territory," he said.

Swapo could hardly be serious in seeking a solution to the South West Africa independence question while sending its men on suicide terror missions. It was important that the world took note of this.

Gen Malan said he would make a statement on the latest incursion into SWA at the request of Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeville) the official Opposition spokesman on defence.

It was the eighth raid

since 1976 and had consisted of two operations, launched from Kassinga. The first had taken a route through Kaokoland and had been wiped out by Operation Super.

The second group had penetrated an inhospitable area in eastern Owambo not usually entered by terrorists and therefore not densely manned by the SADF. It had not, however, taken the SADF long to muster the required forces and 30 insurgents had been killed.

"We are now in pursuit of small groups who are apparently making half-hearted attempts at sabotage," Gen Malan said.

The raids had been launched because of Defence Force successes in wiping out Swapo's "strong man" image in trans-border operations. The Soviet Union had addressed Swapo leader, Sam Nujoma, on the matter of his weak image.

"The latest attempts must be seen against their (Swapo's) desperation to please their masters," Gen Malan said.

They had been given instructions to commit sabotage and to kill indiscriminately, Black and White, man, woman and child.

This contradicted Nujoma's own statement that Swapo was not fighting the people of the territory.

SA Has Enough Ammunition

SOUTH Africa would not be affected by any embargoes on the supply of ammunition in the

foreseeable future and for many years to come, General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence,

said.

Speaking during the debate on his Vote, Gen Malan said Armscor was now in a position to supply 141 different calibres and types of ammunition to the security forces.

Also taking into account the availability of raw materials for ammunition, the security forces would not need to look over their shoulders to see if ammunition was forthcoming.

During operations in Angola the ammunition used by South Africa's forces was accounted for in millions of rand, while the loss of weapons and other equipment was accounted for only in thousands of rand.

Gen Malan rejected a proposal by Mr Harry Schwarz (FFP, Yeville), that an on-services committee be established.

"My view is that the defence of our country has been delegated to me as a member of the Cabinet and I can't share this responsibility with any other person on a committee of this

House. The way we handle defence matters between parties is to my mind quite satisfactory."

On the question of new facilities for the navy, Gen Malan said South Africa had tried unsuccessfully to convince some of the major powers that the supply of maritime reconnaissance aircraft and naval vessels was also to their advantage.

Replying to a call by the New Republic Party for an indepth study of Defence Force manpower utilisation, Gen Malan said the matter was being investigated and was receiving the personal attention of the Chief of the Defence Force. It would also be fully debated in the select committee on the Defence Bill.

Referring to remarks by the Conservative Party spokesman on defence, Mr Kees van der Merwe, to the effect that his party would co-operate on certain conditions, Gen Malan said: "Who does he think he is? If he is a patriot it is his duty to co-operate."

CSO: 4700/1129

GENERAL LLOYD PLEDGES TO SEEK, DESTROY SWAPO TERRORISTS

Pretoria PARATUS in English Apr 82 pp 98-99

[Text]

MOSCOW was prepared to destabilise and ruin Angola to bring the Sordet flag to Windhoek, said Maj Genl C.J. Lloyd, GOC SWA Territory Force.

But the successes gained during Operation Super again proved that Swapo's terrorist forces had no chance of survival and were fighting a futile armed struggle.

We know that Swapo will always need bases from which to operate. Therefore, we will find them and destroy them wherever they are," he said.

Maj Genl Lloyd said successes against Swapo would prove to the world that "Angola has become Russia's Vietnam in Southern Africa."

Speaking after visiting the destroyed Swapo base in South West Angola with a party of South African and foreign newsmen Maj Genl Lloyd said Operation Super had been conducted in terms of the policy of destroying Swapo bases wherever they were.

Operation Super was a small but set piece operation, well-planned and using good intelligence and executed effectively. It was a most cost-effective operation and I pay tribute to our highly-motivated and well-trained leaders and men of the Army and Air Force," he said.

He said the Swapo military

buildup which had led to Operation Super could be seen as a clear indication of Swapo's and Russia's intentions to continue with the war while Swapo and certain African leaders were advocating their willingness to sign a ceasefire with the South African Security Forces.

"It has proved to us that Swapo cannot be trusted," said Maj Genl Lloyd. Nor could the rôle of the Russians be underestimated.

"Despite the enormous loss of arms and equipment suffered by Swapo in Operation Protea, Russia is still pouring armaments into Southern Angola for Swapo. Russia is not bothered at all by the fact that Angola is being destabilised and ruined in this process," he said.

"They have only one thing in mind and that is to bring the Russian flag to Windhoek. In the meantime they expect the peoples of Angola and Swapo to endure the suffering and disaster."

The fact that Swapo had been allowed to establish bases in a border area where they had never operated before showed clearly to what extent the Angolan Government was supporting Swapo regardless of the price it had to pay.

"It is clear to us that the Angolan Government is quite willing to allow the enemies of South West Africa/Namibia to use their country to destabilise and ruin South West Africa," he said.

Swapo's latest move to establish bases in the area where

Operation Super had taken place could be seen as a desperate effort by Swapo to overcome its military setbacks of the past few months and to try to regain lost confidence in the eyes of their Angolan, Cuban and Russian supporters and taskmasters.

"The successes we have gained during this operation will, however, prove to them once again that Swapo's terrorist forces have no chance of surviving. They are fighting a futile armed struggle," he said.

Maj Genl Lloyd concluded "We know Swapo will try again. We know they will get fresh supplies from Russia. We accept that. We also know that Swapo will always need bases from which to operate. Therefore we will find them and destroy them wherever they are."

About 48 hours earlier, Maj Genl Lloyd spoke to OCs of the SWATF at a meeting in the Caprivi while troops were mopping up the last of the terrorists north of Kaokoland.

He told the commanders: "We are destroying Swapo militarily. That is our aim and we are achieving it. We have had great successes in neutralising the Swapo threat in the central area (of the border) through which Swapo has always come into Owambo. Swapo has now gone over to the west of the Cunene to establish a new base so that it can come over the Cunene River through Kaokoland. We have again dealt a severe blow to Swapo."

SUCCESS OF AMATOLA COMMANDO UNIT DESCRIBED

Pretoria PARATUS in English Apr 82 p 46

[Text]

THE enthusiastic and positive attitude of volunteers has made the Amatola Commando in the Eastern Cape the successful unit it now is, according to the Officer Commanding, Cmdt C.W. Edwards.

The unit comprises National Servicemen, Commando members, volunteers and women affiliates. Its major tasks are COIN Ops and area protection. As the Commando covers a vast area it has its headquarters in Stutterheim and bases in Komga and King William's Town.

The Amatola Commando was formed in 1968 when the Border Commando was split up. It derives its name from the Amatola mountain range, which forms its northern border.

When Cmdt Charles Edwards took command of the unit in 1978 from Cmdt P.R.C. Rogers, the headquarters in Stutterheim were housed in the Old Market Building, which was far too small for the needs of the Commando.

However, in 1979 the old Stutterheim High School was made available to the unit. The building was renovated and in November 1980 the spacious and well-equipped new HQ was opened by Genl C.L. Viljoen.

Chief of the SADF.

The new HQ, which includes offices, stores, eating and sleeping quarters, also boasts an unusual Officers' club with a low draped hessian ceiling and a beautiful bar made of blackwood and yellowwood.

The Commando has close contact with the local communities it serves. There are several branches of the Amatola Commando Women's Organisation. The women are trained in weaponry, administrative work and radio communication. They are highly motivated and thoroughly enjoy their training, says Cmdt Edwards.

The high regard in which the Commando is held by the community was demonstrated when the Freedom of Stutterheim was conferred upon it in July 1980.

In his citation the Mayor, Mr D.C. van Onselen, said that the Amatola Commando not only provided local defence and protection, but adequate cover of the town's strategic position.

The parade was attended by the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw; the Officer Commanding Eastern Province Command, Brig A. Potgieter, and other Eastern Cape digni-

taries.

Cmdt Edwards, who farms in the Stutterheim district, joined the Border Commando in 1963 as a rifleman. He moved up the ranks to Sergeant before becoming a Candidate Officer. This, he says, enabled him to understand the position of his subordinates.

"You must be able to talk to your troops man to man. It is essential to be able to get down to that bloke's level," he says.

Cmdt Edwards holds the Southern Cross Medal and the C SADF Commendation Medal.

Members of the unit have served four times in the Operational Area in recent years, where they have acquitted themselves excellently, he says. A number of the Commando members have received the Pro Patria and C SADF Commendation medals.

Cmdt Edwards says the smooth and effective running of the unit is largely the result of the excellent co-operation between his team of Officers, and in particular his 2IC, Maj L.S. Brill, and RSM, WO1 Butler van de Vyver.

NAVY'S LARGEST SINGLE INTAKE REPORTED

Pretoria PARATUS in English Apr 82 p 98

[Text]

THIS year's January allocation of National Servicemen to the Navy is the Navy's largest single intake so far

More than 600 trainees have been undergoing their basic training at SAS SALDANHA of whom about 500 are National Servicemen. The rest are Permanent Force recruits doing their basic training at the same time as the National Servicemen.

The men work to a set programme every day, being woken at 05h30 to prepare for the day and have breakfast, before reporting to the parade ground for daily divisions at 07h30.

At 15h45 daily, there is a half-hour PT session, after which everyone is required to participate in sport until 17h00. The emphasis is on physical sports such as athletics and swimming.

"This is because we want the men to enjoy themselves while they are getting fit," explained Lt A K S Hartley, in charge of training at SAS SALDANHA.

At 19h00 the Divisional Officer does his rounds, after which the men are free to watch either films (four films are shown every

week) or television in the well equipped recreation hall which also has snooker and table tennis tables.

Pipe down is at 22h30 and lights out at 23h00.

There is a formal inspection once a week on Fridays, although divisional officers and instructors do inspect the sleeping quarters daily. There is no divisions on a Friday morning because of the formal inspection.

There is intense rivalry among the trainees, and a trophy will be awarded to the best division at the end of basics. There is also a weekly competition for the neatest sleeping quarters, with the winners receiving a cake at the end of each week.

The first two Saturdays of basics were occupied by organised sport, and parents were allowed to visit from the third weekend. The first full weekend pass is issued on the sixth weekend.

Passes are granted regularly after this unless a particular division is on duty, and buses to and from Cape Town are organised for all passes.

CSO: 4700/1137

WINTERVELDT SQUATTER GIVEN THREE-MONTH DEADLINE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Norman Ngale]

[Text]

WINTERVELDT squatters have been given a new ultimatum to consider their stay in the area within the next three months, according to Mr A Nkosi, an executive member of the local tenant committee yesterday.

Mr Nkosi said the squatters were told to do so by obtaining temporary permits, which are valid for three months, at the local administration offices, following which they either have to obtain permanent permits or quit the area.

He said this was contained in the reports from the inter-governmental committee which investigated the future of the slum area with a

view of improving living conditions for the squatters.

Residents of Winterveldt he said, who had registered for employment on or before January 31, 1980 were the only people possessing the right to seek work in Pretoria.

Mr Nkosi advised those tenants who might quit Winterveldt to demolish their shacks to prevent their further use by landlords, whom, he claimed, made much money out of shacks built by squatters.

"Plot owners allow their tenants to build as many shacks as possible but do not allow them to be demolished when the

tenants eventually depart", Mr Nkosi said.

He said this was done for the purpose of renting the shacks to new squatters and that this meant easy profitmaking at the expense of the poor squatters.

People who qualified, he said, could now apply for their children's reference books at the So-shanguve commissioner's offices or approach the administration board for Central Transvaal offices for necessary endorsements in their books.

Mr Solly Sepeng, secretary for the Department of Urban Affairs and Land Tenure, could yesterday not be reached for his comment on the ultimatum.

CSO: 4700/1126

ARREST OF SQUATTERS GRANTED IMMUNITY REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — A number of squatters granted temporary immunity from arrest while their status in the Western Cape is being considered have been arrested, according to the chairman of the Civil Rights League, Mr Brian Bishop.

Mrs Annie Mnikina (30), had been arrested on Wednesday while washing her children's clothes in a friend's yard, he said.

She was not permitted to fetch money from the house or to arrange for care to be taken of her children, Luvuyo (8) and Bong-iwe (7).

A neighbour, Miss Margaret Jansen, took care of the children.

Mrs Mnikina was taken to the Langa offices of the Adminis-

tration Board.

Mr Bishop said: "After 20 minutes of insisting that she was under immunity and had been interviewed, her name was looked up on the list given to Dr Koornhof and she was told to go."

Last week squatters who took part in the fast at St George's Cathedral reported that some of them had been arrested.

Mrs Nomakwazi Jutuju was fined R60 (or 60 days) for being in the Peninsula for more than 72 hours without permission.

An Administration Board official said people arrested would be released if they could identify themselves as being on the list of people granted immunity from arrest.

CSO: 4700/1129

KOORNHOF: BLACK SALARIES INCREASED FIVEFOLD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

THE average salaries of Black workers in the non-agricultural sector increased fivefold between 1970 and 1980, from R476 to R2 253 a year, Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development said.

Speaking during the debate on his Budget vote, Dr Koornhof said the average yearly increase was 16,8 percent, which represented the fastest increase of all race groups, including Whites.

In real terms the salaries of Blacks had increased by 5,5 percent in the past decade, which was considerably higher than in the case of other groups and which compared very favourably with the increase in the case of Whites of 0,08 percent.

The result of this relatively rapid salary increase for Blacks, was that the relative wage gap between the different race groups was narrowing. Where salaries for Blacks in 1970 only represented 14,7 percent of those

Whites, in 1980 these salaries had increased to 24,9 percent.

An important part of this large consumer market was situated in urban Black residential areas. This was illustrated by the fact that as little as 18 percent of the Black population, namely those living in the four metropolitan areas, were responsible for 45 percent of Black household expenditure.

During 1980 the consumer spending of Whites was R18,5-billion as against R8,9-billion by Blacks. However, the growth rate of the consumer distribution of Blacks amounted to an average 19,4 percent a year as against that for Whites of about 12,2 percent a year in the ten years 1970 to 1980.

Where this growth rate was projected on the basis of 1980 consumer expenditure, the consumer expenditure of Blacks during the 12 years following 1980 would be more than that of Whites, amounting to an estimated R74,3-billion.

NAFCOC SLAMS WHITE BUSINESS PRESSURE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

THE National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc), views the growing pressure from white businesses to move into black urban areas as "most discomforting."

This view is expressed by Nafcoc's president, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, in the latest edition of African Business and Chamber of Commerce Magazine, an official journal of the chamber.

He was commenting on the planned R34-million Jabulani shopping complex in Soweto, the building contract for which has been awarded to a totally unknown and untried "black" organisation known as the Soweto Development Corporation (SDC).

SCEPTICISM

In the article Mr Motsuenyane says, "according to Nafcoc's policy, no white-black partnerships were considered necessary in the retailing sector, where there was sufficient capital and expertise available within the black business sector."

"If the black SDC lacks neither capital nor expertise for the Jabulani project, then it should not need to consider a 49 to 51 percent partnership with whites."

Mr Motsuenyane also expressed his scepticism on the viability and

credibility of the project.

The SDC was formed as a result of the initiative of five people. Mr J Mavuso, Mr Jack Sello, Mr Joseph Seakatsie, Mr Edward Dube and Mr Lucas Molete.

In the article Mr Motsuenyane says that when he told Mr Mavuso that Nafcoc will "strongly oppose white participation in business projects in black areas until blacks were entitled to participate freely in white areas". Mr Mavuso replied that the Jabulani project would be by "blacks for blacks."

Pressed further, he said that, if white companies were ever to be involved, it would be on a 49 to 51 percent basis in favour of blacks.

Mr Motsuenyane says Nafcoc does not wholly support the 49 to 51 share option ideals being promoted, largely by the white authorities

and sections of the white public sector, at present.

"People should be clear in their minds that to hold 51 percent of the shares in a company does not necessarily mean controlling the company."

"If the owners of the 49 percent were more affluent and provided finance and management services, it is unlikely that they will insist on making decisions. Where is the black ownership in that?" Mr Motsuenyane asks in the article.

Referring to the rumour that five chain stores are to be tenants of the complex, he says Nafcoc "sees such a move as unwise."

"It is clear that such stores would inhibit and impede the development of the black entrepreneur. If Blackchain is not allowed to open branches in 'white' trading areas, why should a white chain be allowed

to trade in black areas?

"Why should they be able to increase their profit at the expense of black businessmen?"

QUESTIONS

Referring to the Jabulani project, Mr Motsuenyane asks several questions about the SDC, ranging from whether the corporation can seriously claim to have the interest of the black community as their motive, can guarantee the survival of the black businessman if he has to compete with the more powerful and experienced white owned stores, and whether they will see to the protection of the black man's interests?

He also wanted to know if any of the SDC directors were members of the chamber of commerce.

Mr Motsuenyane also

says it is well known that many black businessmen do not approve of the project and he warns that acceptance by the black community of any project or enterprise was a prerequisite for its existence and success.

"Handled with foresight, a project such as Jabulani could be the beginning of a major breakthrough for black businessman. Handled wrongly it could be a catastrophe for him.

"The deciding factor is whether the Jabulani complex will truly be developed by blacks for the benefit of blacks or a black front for the benefit of whites."

Mr Motsuenyane concludes the article by asking if the protection, which Dr Koornhof promised the black business community, still holds good today.

CSO: 4700/1126

PFP'S HULLEY APOLOGIZES FOR SADF ATROCITY ALLEGATIONS

Reprimanded by Assembly

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Apr 82 pp 1, 2, 6

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE Progressive Federal Party's Mr Roger Hulley yesterday apologised in writing to Parliament.

Mr Hulley (PFP, Constantia) was severely reprimanded in the House of Assembly by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, for raising alleged atrocities by a South African Defence Force unit in South West Africa.

These allegations had been dismissed as false by the SADF more than a year ago.

The apology was read during the committee stage of the Defence Vote by the PFP's chief spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwartz.

Mr Schwarz dissociated himself, his defence group and the party from Mr Hulley's remarks after Gen Malan had again accused Mr Hulley of having "committed treason towards the defence force."

Mr Hulley had alleged during the debate that Battalion 32, according to newspaper reports had gone to Angola in unmarked uniforms and armed with

Eastern Bloc weapons, killed livestock, poisoned water holes and killed women and children.

Sapa reports that Gen Malan had said during the debate on Wednesday night that Mr Hulley's quotation of articles alleging the atrocities was "the nearest thing to treason I have heard."

Continuing his reply yesterday, Gen Malan said Mr Hulley had called 32 Battalion the Foreign Legion of South Africa, which

was the same thing as mercenaries. The SADF had never had reason to hire people, Gen Malan said.

The defence force was motivated "for reasons he (Mr Hulley) does not appreciate or understand".

Mr Hulley had quoted allegations made by a certain Lance Corporal Edwards who had fled South Africa, did not have the courage to defend his country and had smeared its good name abroad.

Edwards was without doubt a traitor to his country.

Edwards was presented in a positive light.

"It is clear that he (Mr Hulley) has chosen the Edwards way and he removed all doubt from our minds as to where he stands," Gen Malan said.

"He is the Edwards of the House," Gen Malan said.

Mr Schwarz spoke next and said that he did not believe the SADF have committed atrocities and had said so at the time the Edwards allegations were first published in the Guardian.

The PFP's standpoint

was made clear then.

As defence spokesman for several Opposition parties in the House, past and present, he had always tried to maintain good relations with the defence force and to keep the SADF out of the political arena.

Mr Alf Widman, a PFP whip then rose on

a point of order and asked that the Minister withdraw the remark "traitor" as it was unparliamentary.

The chairman said he agreed and asked the Minister to withdraw.

"In view of the positive spirit shown by Mr Schwarz, I will withdraw it," Gen Malan said.

Close to 'High Treason'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Apr 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Hulley Up"]

[Text]

THE Progressive Federal Party Young Turk, Mr John Hulley, the MP for Constantia, has certainly put his foot into it this time.

He has tackled the SADF, quoting Press reports about misconduct by SA soldiers in Angola.

In particular, he raised the claims by a deserter who said that a special unit of the SADF, 32 Battalion, went into Angolan territory in unmarked uniforms and armed with Eastern-bloc weapons, killing livestock, poisoning waterholes and "killing even women and children."

The Minister of Defence justifiably took umbrage at Mr Hulley's remarks, saying that it was scandalous for this type of reporting to be given credence by being quoted in the Assembly.

"It is the closest thing to high treason I have seen" — a statement which must have been made in the heat of the moment, since nothing Mr Hulley said was treasonable.

What the incident showed was the divisions within the PFP itself.

The patriotic Mr Harry Schwarz, who was at one time the leader of the Young Turks in the old United Party and now ranks as the PFP's leading Old Guard, hastened to make amends.

He dissociated himself, his defence group (he is the chairman, and Mr Hulley the secretary) and the party from Mr Hulley's remarks.

Mr Schwarz said he did not believe the SADF had committed atrocities. He read a letter in which Mr Hulley said that he had been unaware that the matters he had referred to had been clarified before

he had come to Parliament and that he accepted everyone's bona fides. The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, subsequently issued a statement in which he accepted Mr Hulley had "erred in a bona fide" manner.

The matter, we are sure, will not end there.

Mr Schwarz is regarded as something of a hawk in PFP circles, having committed himself unequivocally to supporting the defence effort.

On the other hand, there are Young Turks in the party, as well as what is known as the Houghton clique, who do not share his total commitment.

They have reservations about the call-up, especially now that it is going to be extended to cover 17-to-60-year-olds, they are soft on conscientious objectors, and they tend to question vast sums that are spent on the defence effort that should, to their mind, be spent on education and other services for the Blacks.

Mr Schwarz has been at loggerheads with these sections of the party for several years.

In 1980, at the PFP congress, he proposed a resolution rejecting "all forms of violence" and reaffirming the party's commitment to "peaceful and lawful processes" to bring about change.

But the congress passed an amendment by

Mrs Joyce Harris, leader of the Black Sash, that the party rejected "all forms of violence, including violence perpetrated by the State in the enforcement of unjust laws."

Then, at last year's congress, Mr Schwarz came up against young members of the party who denounced violence as an inescapable consequence of government policy and pleaded for a more critical stance on defence matters.

Despite Mr Schwarz's objections, the congress accepted the principle of alternatives to national service for conscientious objectors.

It refused to accept a motion excluding political objections as grounds for refusing military service.

One can expect that Mr Schwarz's stand in the case of Mr Hulley will not endear him to his opponents.

In fact, there is speculation in the National Party Press that this incident fore shadows a split in the PFP.

We do not think so. Unlike his Young Turk days in the UP, Mr Schwarz does not have much of a following in the PFP.

Nevertheless, his position may be increasingly untenable.

Knowing his volatile character, we can predict with confidence that one day he will quit the PFP and join the Nats.

Perhaps it is a case of Hulley up, Mr Schwarz, and do what your conscience tells you.

TEACHER FOUND GUILTY OF TERRORISM ACT CHARGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by Sandra Lieberum]

[Text]

AN ENGLISH high school teacher and niece of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, was jailed yesterday for contravening the Internal Security Act.

Hannchen Elizabeth Fitzgerald (27) was detained on October 13 and charged under the Terrorism Act. She was tried in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday by Mr L V de Kock.

The court accepted pleas of guilty on an alternative charge to a Terrorism Act charge.

Fitzgerald also pleaded guilty to contravening the Publication Act by being in possession of a copy of the communist manifesto. She further admitted contravening the Customs Act by failing to declare two books, the Lenin Reader and Lenin — A Study of the Unity of his Thoughts.

Statement

She did not testify, but a lengthy statement made and signed by her was read to the court by her counsel, Mr D Kuny.

He explained that she and her husband had separated in April

1979. He moved to Botswana and a divorce was pending.

In October 1979, she went to stay with a Mr Cedric de Beer. The court heard that her seven-year-old son Justin suffered from a brain disorder.

"Justin is very fond of his father, and his father of him," Fitzgerald wanted the best for her son and so visited the child's father, Mr Patrick Fitzgerald, every six or eight weeks in Botswana.

"I have never been politically active," and when she was asked by people in Botswana to do work which might assist the ANC, a banned organisation, she refused.

Secret code

In April last year, she was again approached and asked to learn a secret code which she was to teach to the man she lived with so that he could communicate with the ANC if he so wished.

She learnt the code, and on return did teach it to Mr De Beer, but he "became very angry and said that under no circumstances would he be prepared to go along with any plans".

Regarding the communist manifesto, the court learnt from her statement that it was merely "a curiosity bought years ago in a Hillbrow book shop.

"I was amused to see that it was available, and because it was very cheap, I decided to buy it." But it was in German and her German was not good enough to read it and so it lay on her book shelf.

Regarding the Lenin books, she said she had used one in her studies as her MA thesis had been on "Afrikaner nationalism and literature in the 1930's.

Her father, Professor Hendrik Johannes Koornhof, head of the Department of Microbiology at the University of the Witwatersrand, testified in mitigation.

Prior to sentence, Mr J A Swanepoel, counsel for the State handed in extracts from "Sechaba", official mouthpiece of the ANC highlighting the banned organisation's aims.

He referred to the attack on the Soekmekaar police station, and said "it is common cause that the ANC is

the self-declared enemy of South Africa. It is one thing to fight a terrorist, but it is quite another thing to fight a fifth column — a person such as the accused is dangerous — a person such as the accused does not wear a gun and a uniform. It is my submission that the accused is a traitor to her country."

She was sentenced to a total of 21 months' imprisonment, 20 months of which were conditionally suspended, and a fine of R500 (or 125 days). The books were forfeited.

CSO: 4700/1129

HSRC SURVEY FINDS 'WHITES ON WAY TO EXTINCTION'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Apr 82 p 14

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA'S Whites are "on the way to extinction," is the grim message seemingly given by results of specialist fertility surveys conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council.

The clear implication of the surveys is that in the long run White population numbers cannot be maintained by natural increase.

However, at the same time, there are growing indications that fertility among the Blacks is also declining, according to the council's Dr J M Lotter.

He said in Pretoria yesterday council research had established that an increasing number of Blacks in urban areas were now practising family planning and regarded smaller families as the ideal.

In the past two decades, fertility has also declined among Indians, while there had been a "dramatic" decline of fertility among the Coloured people.

The birth-rate of

Whites had continued to drop from its previous high level of 33 per 1 000 of the population in 1910.

"After 1910, there were fluctuations in the figure, but for the most part the trend has been gradually downwards," said Dr Lotter.

In 1973, the White birth-rate was 23, and it declined sharply to 16 in 1979.

In 1972 and 1973, the number of White births reached a peak of about 80 000 a year — but in 1979 only 73 000 White births were registered.

He said it was clear, at least as far as the Whites were concerned, that fertility was being affected by women going out to work in increasing numbers.

"Nevertheless, the link between the occupational status of a woman and her fertility is more complicated than is often assumed.

"Clearly, White women now regard smaller families — than was the case previously — as the ideal," he said.

PM ADDRESSES PRETORIA GRADUATES, URGES EQUAL JUSTICE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Apr 82 p 11

[Article by Dan Marais]

[Text]

THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr P W Botha, said in Pretoria yesterday that greater stability and self-determination among the nations of Southern Africa would have to proceed on a basis of justice for all, but he warned that sacrifices had to be made.

Speaking at the autumn graduation ceremony at the University of Pretoria, Mr Botha said South Africa was seeking to extend the hand of friendship to neighbouring States, but was unable to compete with the Great Powers when providing financial and technological assistance to these countries.

He added that the assistance rendered by these powers could be used in much better

ways by many African countries.

Loans had been made available to these developing countries by the South African Government since 1968 and at present more than 130 projects were under way.

The University of South Africa, together with the CSIR and Bureau of Standards, had played a great role in providing countries with essential assistance in the control of disease.

The Afrikaans churches had played a major role in the spreading of the Gospel, Mr Botha said. "They have played a great part in spreading civilised values and the Christian way of life."

"Radicalism will never be of any value in bringing stability to the sub-continent.

CSO: 4700/1129

INTERNAL SECURITY BILL PROVIDES FOR REVIEW BOARD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Apr 82 p 11

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Internal Security Bill, implementing recommendations of the Rable Commission of inquiry into security legislation, was published here yesterday.

Its main provisions are new definitions of the terms "terrorism", "subversion" and "sabotage" and certain control and review mechanisms in the banning of people, organisations and publications and in detentions.

The Bill defines the acts of terrorism, subversion and sabotage closer than present legislation does and makes the banning of organisations and publications subject to investigation and recommendation by an advisory committee.

It provides for such a committee, under chairmanship of a judge, senior magistrate or advocate, to investigate and report on publications or organisations before the Min-

ister of Law and Order would be entitled to exercise his banning powers.

In terms of the Bill, an advisory committee would be able to hold hearings, subpoena witnesses and consider written or oral evidence given under oath under the same conditions as those applying to witnesses giving evidence in the Supreme Court.

The hearings would not, however, be public and might be attended only by the Director of Law and Order or those authorised by him, the witness and "a person in the service of the State whose presence is considered necessary by the chairman".

A committee's deliberations and recommendations would also remain secret and no court of law would be entitled to make pronouncements affecting its functions or recommendations.

The Bill also provides for the petitioning of the Minister to review any banning within 14 days of the banning be-

ing published in the Government Gazette.

The establishment of a board of review and the appointment of inspectors of detainees are also provided for.

The board of review, which would also have powers to summon witnesses and hear evidence, would be informed of any restrictive action taken against an individual and the reasons for it.

The board would investigate and might hear evidence from the affected person before reporting its findings to the Minister.

The Bill makes provision for further review of restrictions by the Chief Justice or a judge of the Appellate Division, should the Minister refuse to give effect to the board of review's recommendations.

Any person affected by restrictions provided for in the Bill would have the right to petition the Minister for his case to be considered by the board of review.

TWO CHARGED WITH HIGH TREASON, MURDER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Apr 82 p 9

[Text]

TWO alleged members of the African National Congress, Mr Thele Simon Mogoerane (23) and Mr Jerry Semano Mosololi (25), who were allegedly responsible for the attacks on the Capital Park power station and the Wonderboom-poort police station, appeared briefly in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court in connection with a charge of murder and high treason yesterday.

They were asked to plead to the charges, but told the Magistrate, Mr B J O van Schalkwyk, they did not understand the details of the charge sheet which was put to them and asked leave to confer with their legal advisers.

Mr Van Schalkwyk postponed the hearing to May 7.

The two men are also charged with attempted

murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances and taking part in terrorist activities as alternative charges.

The State alleges that they had received military training in Tanzania and Eastern Germany. They had also allegedly established military bases in Maputo. It was also alleged that they attacked the police at Maroka on May 3, 1979, killing two constables who were on duty and wounding a few others.

They also allegedly damaged a railwayline near New Canada and attacked the powerstation at Capital Park on December 14 last year.

Another charge against them, relates to an attack on the police station at Wonderboom-poort on December 26 last year. Two Black constables were injured as a result of the attack.

CSO: 4700/1129

PROPOSAL FOR FOURTH LEVEL OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Apr 82 p 12

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THE chief executive for public finance, Mr G P Croeser, yesterday proposed a revolutionary approach to local government with the establishment of a fourth level to deal with "hard" municipal matters.

Emphasising that he was speaking in his personal capacity, Mr Croeser caused a major stir at the annual conference in Pretoria of the Institute for Municipal Treasurers and Accountants.

His suggestions are seen as a way to bridge a looming controversy in the planned new political dispensation.

A number of local authorities have made it clear that they would

object strenuously to racially mixed, consolidated town and city councils and have taken a strong stand in favour of autonomous councils for different race groups in urban areas.

Mr Croeser, simply, suggested the formation of a new body at local government, representative of all groups in an area, to deal with the so-called "hard" aspects of local government.

He said it was obvious the present situation in which all decision-making was vested in existing White authorities was "undesirable".

"There is consensus that this clearly paternalistic system has to be amended in future to

comply with the Government's declared policy that rights and privileges of each section of the community must be upheld," Mr Croeser said.

His proposal was the setting up of a new body of government, which he dubbed "joint services committee", to supply "hard" services to all population groups at the same level as the present municipal tier.

This body would function without being subordinate to the present local authorities or without them being placed above them.

It would cover the bulk and main arterial supply of water, sewerage, electricity fire protection services and arterial road systems, Mr Croeser said.

Result of System 'Would Be Mixup'

THE Croeser proposals would effectively defeat the objects of separate local government for the different race groups, Mr Phillip Nel, one of South Africa's top experts on local government, told the conference.

Replying to Mr Croeser, Mr Nel — until recently chairman of Pretoria's Management Committee and an executive member of the

United Municipal Executive — said the system could only result in a "mixup".

Emphasising that he too was speaking in his personal capacity Mr Nel said he welcomed Mr Croeser's basic statement that he favoured separate, autonomous local authorities for the different race groups.

However, the Croeser

plan would effectively break down the whole concept and take away most important functions of municipalities by giving them to a new representative multiracial body.

"It will result in a mixup and I foresee endless arguments, a complicated double administration and continuous friction between the various parties."

RABIE COMMISSIONS FAILURE TO DEFINE SUBVERSION, OPPOSITION HIT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Apr 82 p 9

[Article by Professor Anthony Mathews: "Where the Rabie Probe Fell Down"]

[Text]

THE Rabie Commission report is not so devoid of positive elements that the translation of its proposals into legislation would result in no improvements to the present body of security laws.

One positive feature which is to be welcomed is the recommendation that minimum sentences be done away with.

Under present legislation a person who throws a stone at a police vehicle during disturbances will have to serve five years in jail for the crime of terrorism if convicted by the court.

The commission also proposes that terrorism be redefined so as to introduce an element of violence into the crime, and its definition of communism is certainly an improvement on the existing one.

The proposal that banning orders be scrutinised by a review committee may help to check abuses even though this committee is not required to observe satisfactory rules of procedural justice.

Unfortunately, the commission has decided that a Judge of the Appeal Court will have the power to intervene only where the Minister wishes to impose a stricter order than the advisory committee recommends, and then upon restricted grounds which would prevent the Judge from examining the merits.

All these proposals represent gains, though they are certainly not enough to raise much excitement from a human rights perspective.

The advantages assume a greatly diminished significance when viewed against the fact the commission has put its imprimatur insisting on strong Rule of Law checks and safeguards. One does not wish to be churlish since the improvements will clearly be better than nothing, but it is impossible to describe them more charitably than small crumbs of comfort.

This is so because the Government

will retain the power to act virtually as it wishes in the security field and it was the absoluteness of its powers, surely, that constituted the main grievance requiring redress at the hands of Judge Rabie and his colleagues.

The question immediately posed by these remarks is what the objectives of a well-devised security programme should be. The first objective is to protect the State against its enemies. In this context, State does not mean government. One of the major flaws of current laws is that opponents of the State and of the Government are hopelessly confused. Under existing security legislation the Government effectively managed to suppress opposition to itself and to its policies. Another way of testing the acceptability of the Rabie formula is to inquire whether under the laws proposed by it the Government will continue to have the power to neutralise its opponents. What has already been said about detention and banning indicates that there are insufficient controls to prevent the Government misusing its powers. For instance, it will still be possible to restrict men of peace like Peter Brown or Beyers Naude.

Since the commission recommends the enactment of sweeping security crimes, pre-trial detention can quite easily be justified against Government opponents on the ground that their activities (including strike activities) might constitute an offence under the law.

Terrorism, it is true, has been narrowed by requiring an element of violence but the new crime of subversion (with a possible maximum jail sentence of 20 years) appears to embrace almost everything that has been taken out of the crime of terrorism.

Security laws, in short, may still be used against Government opponents who employ extra-parliamentary but non-violent modes of opposition. What

other methods, in any event, are available to the disenfranchised? The conclusion follows as day upon night, that the commission has failed to draw a reasonably clear line between subversion and opposition.

The second main objective of an effective security programme is to protect the innocent from being dealt with or disposed of under its laws. This means that the legislation must be directed against the real enemies of the State — the men of violence or those who can be proved to be hostile to a democratic order in society (among whom we may number quite a large number of Government supporters). The innocent will not be protected if security crimes are broad and vague (and they would remain so under the Rabie recommendations) or if deprivation of liberty can be imposed by procedures that do not incorporate strict safeguards administered by independent tribunals.

Such safeguards, as under the 1979 Israeli detention law discussed in the previous article, will not be provided by the Rabie security plan.

For example, the plight of an innocent detainee, the man whom the police mistakenly believe has subversive intentions, seems little better, if at all, under the proposed new law.

His captors could still hold him until he cracks. One may conclude that the second main objective of a security programme — the protection of the innocent — has equally eluded the commission.

The protection of those who are innocent of undermining the security of the State is an end in itself. It has rightly been said the "every decent man is concerned if an innocent person is condemned". However, avoiding injustice to the innocent is at least equally important as a desirable social goal. Where security laws are so devised and administered that their impact is felt as much by the innocent as by the violent reformer, the chances of peaceful reform are severely diminished, if not precluded, and a dangerous source of disruption and disorder is created.

The preservation of law and order is directly dependent upon keeping open and free channels for the redress of major social injustice by non-violent means.

Where the security laws block or obstruct those channels by dealing with virtually all reform movements as forms of subversion, we can anticipate a violent outcome to social conflict.

Using security laws in that way is tantamount to closing the safety-valve on a dangerously over-heated boiler.

It is no exaggeration to say that the

application of the security legislation currently in force has been producing precisely this effect, of slowly but inexorably blocking the safety-valve in a conflict-ridden society. Whether the Rabie formula will have the same consequences is a crucial question which the commission avoided by declining to examine "political" issues.

It is a major proposition of these articles on the report that the commission's package carries the same dangers as the existing security system.

There is one fact about South Africa's internal security situation that should strike any thoughtful observer of the scene. After 30 years of the enactment of laws of ever-increasing rigour, after the banning of parties, newspapers, persons and meetings, and after the detention and imprisonment of thousands of people, the security situation is now worse than it has ever been. The white and black sections of the community are more polarised then ever before — polarised to the extent, as the Rabie report itself makes clear, that the Silverton besiegers are regarded as terrorists by one side and heroes by the other.

The incidents of subversion and terror have grown alarmingly in the past few years and the threat on our borders is so serious that a call-up of all between 17 and 60 years of age is now contemplated.

Draconian laws have failed to diminish the security threat; arguably, they have contributed to its escalation.

We still face a security crisis despite the extensive and systematic application of harsh laws over a long period. This is a stark fact which the commission should have confronted, however "political" it may be.

Perhaps the greatest weakness of the Rabie report is that it reflects conventional ideas and strategies which have been tried out and which have manifestly failed to moderate security problems. What was needed from the commission was a new direction of thought and a new programme of action. The endorsement by the commission, with minor qualifications here and there, of the old repressive laws, is a failure of imagination at a time when it is most needed.

Coercion (too heavily stressed in the past) and reform (still neglected at present) urgently need to be brought into a new relationship with each other for the salvation of all South Africans.

The commission's failure to examine both these ingredients of a security strategy and to bring them into a dynamic relationship suitable to the times, is a lost opportunity of frightening magnitude.

VAGUENESS OF CONFEDERAL PROPOSALS NOTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Apr 82 p 9

[Article by Patrick Laurence: "Confederation: What It May Mean to Bantustans"]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana pursed his lips before replying. "I am not able to answer that question," he said quietly. "There has been no explanation of what is envisaged."

He had been asked to give his assessment of the latest state of play in Pretoria's moves to create a Confederation of Southern African States — alias the Constellation of States — as an answer to the problems besetting the sub-continent.

"There has been very little movement by South Africa ... There has not even been a meeting to discuss the concept of confederation."

The outlines of the proposed confederation have shrunk markedly since it was first mooted in March 1979 by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. W. Botha.

Instead of embracing about 10 states south of the Zambezi, the proposition is now confined to the creation of an as yet undefined confederal relationship between South Africa and the "independent homelands".

It has thus become, in the words of Dr Deon Geldenhuys, of Rand Afrikaans University, a device for rejoining what classical apartheid put asunder.

One way in which severed links may be restored is through the concept of a confederal citizenship.

Under it, citizens of white-ruled South Africa and the "independent black national states" will enjoy citizenship at two levels: a common confederal citizenship, connecting them to the proposed greater South African confederation, and a local citizenship, tying them either to white-designated South Africa and its political institutions or to the black homelands and their political institutions.

The concept of an over-arching confederal citizenship seemed to have been shelved during the fight by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, to contain the Treurnicht faction within the framework of the National Party.

But, judging from Mr Hennie Van der Walt's recent statement in Parliament about imminent discussions with blacks on citizen-

ship "in a confederal context," it has now been taken off the shelf and the political cobwebs dusted from it.

President Mangope was, however, sceptical of attempts to impose political unity on the different policies from above. New political links should rather emerge from a foundation of expanding economic co-operation between South Africa and the new independent "national states."

"I believe in economic co-operation," he said. "I don't believe so much in anything political."

But his concept of economic co-operation is not as bland and politically neutral as might seem at first hearing.

"I feel that if economic co-operation is to be acceptable, South Africa's discriminatory legislation will have to be removed. An atmosphere and climate of discrimination does not lend itself to the practice of the free enterprise system."

"I believe we have to have the European Economic Community (EEC) as a model — and there all people are treated equally, there is no discrimination at all."

Asked whether his EEC model for Southern Africa would include the concept of free movement of people across borders, he replied: "Yes, free movement across borders ... and free movement of people all over South Africa to sell their labour wherever they wish."

President Mangope speaks fluent Afrikaans and has negotiated with Afrikaner leaders for nearly 15 years and watched two Prime Ministers, Mr Vorster and Mr P. W. Botha, battle to contain restless Rightwing rebels within the NP.

Parts of Bophuthatswana lie in the Western Transvaal, which is emerging as a stronghold of Dr Andries Treurnicht's new Conservative Party. Dr Treurnicht's top lieutenant, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, hails from Lichtenburg, which is on the doorstep of Bophuthatswana's capital of Mmabatho.

These two factors make President Mangope an apt outsider to comment on Dr Treurnicht's break from NP and the subsequent birth of the Conservative Party.

"In many ways the split is a good thing. It gives the South African Prime Minister an opportunity to move forward and bring about meaningful reform. We always suspected he could not move because of people hindering him within the party.

"Evet I am, of course, not unmindful that he might move even more slowly because of fear that he may lose even more support.

"It will be a very grave challenge to the calibre of his leadership, it will be put to the test.

"We are aware that areas bordering on Bophuthatswana are bastions of the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the new Conservative Party.

"We know that we are not popular with the HNP. I once took them to court because of a libellous article in Die Afrikaans. I sued them for defamation and won the court case. They had to pay damages to the extent of R7 500.

"I am very unpopular with the HNP, but that doesn't give me sleepless nights. I think it would be unfortunate if I were to be popular with them."

President Mangope's Democratic Party dominates Bophuthatswana's politics, controlling 92 of the 96 National Assembly seats filled by popularly elected members and by members nominated by tribal leaders.

The first post-independence election is due before the end of the year, when Bophuthatswana will celebrate five years of independence. President Mangope identified two issues as crucial in the pending election.

"The first is to uphold our constitution (which includes an enforceable Declaration of Rights based on the European Convention of Rights).

"We have had very unfortunate incidents,

such as the three people who died in a vault after being convicted of an offence by a tribal court — and we must come out very strongly in favour of implementation of the spirit of our constitution.

"That is why we have decided to put it to the people, to make them realise that we have a constitution which has to be honoured and respected, even by the chiefs.

"Another issue is land, especially tribal land. I feel that tribal land must be put to much more beneficial use than is the case at present. We must go out of our way to increase and improve the productivity of land."

The problem on tribal land is that communal ownership of land is upheld by tribal tradition, thus preventing introduction of a land tenure system based on individual land ownership, which many experts believe to be vital to increased productivity.

The problem is further compounded by the right of all adult males to use of a piece of communal land, which, as the population increases, means smaller and smaller, and more and more uneconomical, units land per family.

As the power of chiefs rests heavily on their traditional prerogative to allocate communal land, they have a vested interest in favour of retention of the old and, in the view of the agricultural *fundis*, inefficient tribal system.

Given the power of the chiefs — their representatives constitute half of the National Assembly members — and the importance of agriculture — 85% of the economically active population is dependent on agriculture — the land issue is clearly a formidable challenge to President Mangope's government.

PROTECTION OF INFORMATION BILL COULD SUPPRESS NEWS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Apr 82 p 5

[Editorial: "Banning the News?"]

[Text]

THE Protection of Information Bill does not actually say it, but as we reported last week, it apparently could allow for suppression of news of a detention.

The uneasy belief that this is what the Bill is going to be used for is supported by the fact that the Government has previously wanted to have such power: in 1980 the then Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, dropped plans to ban reports of Terrorism Act and 14-day detentions only after considerable public and Opposition criticism. Mr Le Grange had argued that it was not the intention to keep news of detentions secret indefinitely, but that arrests sometimes depended on the "secrecy" of detentions.

The matter was then referred to the Rabie Commission, which went on to accept the Minister's argument. The commission's recommendations — dealing not only with detention publication but with broader aspects of the "protection" of a range of State information — have now been put into the Bill.

None of this does the slightest to reduce objections to any attempt that might be made to muzzle the reporting of detentions. It is grave enough that people can simply be arrested and held without trial indefinitely and without access to family or lawyers.

Debarring any publication of the event would be a giant jump down the slope of authoritarianism.

Nor can there be comfort in any Government assurances that suppressing news of a detention would be temporary. That's how the Nationalists have repeatedly begun their onslaughts on our personal liberties: the promise of a nibble turns into a big bite. Thus the Suppression of Communism Act, enacted to deal with communists, came to be used against the most vehement anti-communists; the Terrorism Act, enacted to deal with terrorists operating in the bush, is these days used against people who by no stretch of the imagination can be termed terrorists of any kind. "Temporary" bans on information are therefore bound to be increasingly extended.

As it is, newspapers already often have difficulty in obtaining official confirmation of a detention. If the Government is able to ensure that newspapers dare not even publish the news, it will have dealt a mighty blow against our remaining freedoms.

But is all this supposition? Is the Bill really going to have this dire effect? The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, must speedily explain what the Government is after.

CSO: 4700/1133

PFP OPPOSITION TO CALL-UP BILL EXAMINED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 31 Mar 82 p 15

[Article by John Battersby]

[Text]

THE intense conflict within the Progressive Federal Party over the Government's controversial blueprint to enlarge dramatically South Africa's Citizen Force defence machine marks a watershed in South African politics.

For many it symbolises a turning point between the striving for internal political reform on the one hand, and, on the other, a massive mobilisation of the country's whites in a call to take up arms against an escalating threat.

Suddenly the burden of defending a disintegrating political system of white privilege will be spread throughout the whole white community instead of being limited to its young men. Most whites will be called on to make sacrifices for the status quo.

While it is certain to have a dramatic politicising effect among whites, history has shown that a call to arms in the face of what people believe to be a threat against their own survival usually works.

It is inevitable therefore that the deep differences in the official Opposition on the defence question should have been brought to the surface by the introduction of the new defence Bill.

In general terms the division in PFP ranks over military service is between those who believe that the defence force in South Africa is so closely identified with the national party and its policies that any support given by the PFP should be made strictly conditional to a clear vision of reform.

On the other hand there are those — led by the PFP's hawkish chief defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz — who say the PFP has a duty to support unconditionally the concept of a military shield to allow the politicians to make the necessary political reforms in an atmosphere of relative stability.

Between the two poles are those who lay varying degrees of emphasis on the two ways of seeing the Defence Force.

Those who emphasise the role of the Defence Force as a military wing of the NP are implacably opposed to the

massive extension of the Citizen Force while the status quo and the Government's vision of political reform falls far short of what they see as the bottom line for defusing the security threat against the country.

They also argue that the NP makes political reforms only as a result of irresistible pressure and if it feels too secure the chances of fundamental reforms will recede even further.

It is against this background that the PFP caucus has been confronted with Government proposals to spread the military service burden among all white men between the ages of 17 and 60 and to increase the period of post-service military commitments from 240 days to a massive 720 days, making a total military commitment of four years.

Most PFP members are depressed at the prospect of total white mobilisation in a polarising South Africa. They see it as symbolic of the Government's throwing in of the reformist towel in the face of mounting internal and external pressure. Their memories are long enough to recall how quickly the guerrilla wars in Zimbabwe and South West Africa manifested themselves.

Translated into the controversy over the Defence Amendment Bill the PFP is divided into those who are determined not to support the Government's defence plan, unless it is drastically revised to scrap the provisions for extended Citizen Force service, and those who at no cost will be party to opposing the Bill outright.

In the middle is a large group which sees the point of view of both sides. Therefore the decision after last week's caucus meeting to propose that the Bill be sent to a select committee before second reading was a careful compromise which, for the time being, has averted the possibility of a split in the party.

If the Government rejects the PFP proposal — as is widely expected — the

PFP will in effect vote in favour of its amendment to send the Bill to a select committee before second reading thus sparing people like Mr Schwarz from having to actually vote against the Bill.

It is then likely that the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, will propose the Bill be sent to a select committee after second reading, as he has already indicated when he introduced the measure.

This means only the detail and not the principle of the Bill — massive extension of the Citizen Force and a spreading of the military service load — can be changed.

It is understood Mr Schwarz feels the principle of the Bill is not clearly definable and therefore there is little difference whether it is sent to a select committee before or after second reading.

However, it is understood that Friday's caucus decision was a compromise for him and he would have been happy with the party agreeing to a select committee after second reading. But there are people in the PFP caucus who claimed they would have walked out at Friday's caucus meeting if the party had decided to support the second reading.

For this group, the select committee decision was even more of a compromise. They would have preferred a reasoned amendment declining to pass the second reading of the Bill, while some would even have liked to see a motion proposing that the Bill be "read this day six months" — the strongest form of opposition that can be shown to a Bill at the second reading stage.

It became clear at the PFP's federal congress last year that Mr Schwarz's hawkish attitude to defence is finding less and less favour with the party rank-and-file. And it is understood that he is somewhat out on a limb in the party caucus on his stand on defence.

Some people are annoyed that Mr Schwarz appears to be holding the caucus to ransom over his views. But perhaps they are more annoyed by the fact that he is able to do this rather than the issue over which he is doing it.

Mr Schwarz has the distinct advantage of having worked through the detail of the defence issue and the Bill

better than most of his colleagues, particularly those who have a strong emotional reaction to the defence issue.

In short, Mr Schwarz has taken a gamble that he can get the caucus to follow him on supporting the Bill on the basis of substantive changes recommended by the select committee and approved during the committee stage debate on the Bill.

But this is where the crunch comes. The party is not bound by the stand that Mr Schwarz will take on the select committee as the PFP's main representative and unless he can deliver the goods on substantially softening the provisions he could find himself at odds with the vast majority of caucus members.

There is already speculation in some PFP quarters that Mr Schwarz could be following the same pattern as Mr Japie Basson with his stand on the President's Council where the caucus bent over backwards to accommodate him at first, but by the time he openly defied the caucus line he was left with no support at all.

Others believe Mr Schwarz is too shrewd a politician to play his cards this early, although they believe he will increasingly direct his energy in bringing about the kind of coalition being pushed by Stellenbosch academic Dr Herman Giliomee between PFP-realists and Botha-reformists in the NP.

The Government, of course, is watching all this with extreme interest because it would far rather see a gradual disintegration of the PFP to the Right than having to strike a coalition deal with a united PFP in the future.

The key to it all, however, is the strong and widely accepted leadership of Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert. Party sources believe that if Dr Slabbert's strong hold over the party will prevent any parting of the way between Dr Giliomee's "PFP realists" and the "PFP moralists" — at any rate for the medium-term future.

But they do not rule out the possibility of Mr Schwarz having misjudged the current climate and finding himself forced into a lonely walk out of the party's caucus over his defence stand.

ENGINEERING UNION OFFICIAL SLAMS FOSATU

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 30 Mar 82 p 6

[From the Letters to the Editor: "Fosatu is Undemocratic"]

[Text]

SIR — When the Fosatu Central Committee met and decided to expel us in our absence our annual conference had also met and decided that the union should resign from Fosatu.

We were, however, surprised to see that an extra charge, which was not amongst the original charges, was added on the day of our expulsion — that of being an undemocratic union. Ironically, we have always criticised the lack of democracy which we believed was strong in Fosatu, especially in the Transvaal region where union officials and members were seriously manipulated, according to our observations.

We have always been critics of the Fosatu policy of sharing of resources, salary structures and education. The policy of sharing of resources, inter-alia requires affiliates to surrender all their assets to Fosatu.

Even financial assistance from outside meant for a particular affiliate, has to be directed to the Fosatu account. The union may only get that money from Fosatu if its

regional executive committee gives approval.

This goes with a lot of problems, of course, especially in a region where manipulation is the order of the day. The policy itself kills the autonomy of affiliates. Some affiliates become so dependent on Fosatu that they dare not criticise any wrong they see, for fear of being victimised.

They find themselves in a position identical to that of parallel unions. We refused to comply with this policy as such, but have always assisted other unions whenever requested.

Our staff refused to take part in some Fosatu organising campaigns because they believe the campaigns were directed at getting rid of some outspoken people and not sincerely to build up membership.

Some white academics in Fosatu advocated a salary of R250 per month for Fosatu employees. We rejected this because we knew that they, because of their affluent background, at least, had other sources of income which the blacks did not have.

We strongly believed that these low salaries were deliberately designed to discourage the capable and well-educated blacks from taking an interest in the organisation.

Some blacks in Fosatu, were, however, sold on this cheap labour idea and were convinced that by merely being committed to the worker struggle one would be able to meet all the ever-increasing food, transport and rental costs, be able to educate one's children and still afford bank savings.

Judging from the lectures we were receiving from a Fosatu education officer, we were led to believe further that well educated blacks were not wanted in the organisation. Although we had requested lectures on certain specific topics, he insisted on giving lectures that gave a very dark picture of certain black organisations led by very well-educated black people. We gradually removed him from our education programmes.

At one meeting of the Transvaal region, it was reported that, due to a shortage of funds,

certain black organisers in Durban had to be retrenched by Fosatu.

The general secretary of this union reacted by saying, instead of retrenching black organisers, who would thereafter face problems of finding new jobs, it would be wise for white academics in Fosatu to resign, as they would easily find new jobs, especially because of their high qualifications. They could help the organisation on a part-time basis.

This statement was misconstrued by the meeting and labelled racist. It must be understood, of course, that some union officials in Fosatu depend entirely on the skills of the white academics to do their job. They dare not face management unless accompanied by one of these academics. This is the dependence we reject.

At another meeting of the Transvaal region the outspoken former president of the glass union announced that their office-bearers for the region were about to be elected for the first time. A glass union official was threatened by the now former secretary of the Transvaal Region (a white academic), that she would not get her salary unless she voted the way he (the secretary) wanted.

This was said in the presence of the Fosatu national executive committee, but no action was taken against the alleged culprit in spite of the fact that he did not deny the offence but merely apologised.

The general secretary of this union seconded the former president of the glass union who tabled a motion that the man be dismissed. The

motion was, of course, defeated by votes. However, we felt that the policy of democracy had been seriously violated.

The Fosatu constitution provides for a majority of worker representatives, as opposed to full-time official representatives, at all its meetings except at the executive committee meetings. As a result, the committee is dominated by full time officials, mainly from the metal section of Fosatu.

At a recent national executive committee meeting which should have been attended by seven people, in terms of the constitution, there were eight people present.

Five were from one union in the metal section, two were from another two unions, also in the metal section, and only one came from a union outside the metal industry.

We therefore fail to see how the other 10 unions in Fosatu are democratically represented and believe that, one day, more black workers will realise certain things. It is our belief that the problems within Fosatu stem from the fact that when the federation was formed it was made up of unions which were, on the one hand, too strong, and others which were too weak.

Instead of assisting the weak unions, the strong wanted to dictate terms to them and undermined their authority.

CALVIN C C NKABINDE
General Secretary

**Engineering and Allied
Workers Union of South
Africa.**

KWA THEMA

NYANGA CATHEDRAL FASTERS END PROTEST

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 2 Apr 82 p 2

[Text]

THE 54 NYANGA cathedral fasters have undertaken to end their 24 day old fast.

A four man committee of the squatters last night undertook to end the fast during a three hour meeting with the Minister of Co-operation and Development at the Houses of Parliament.

According to Arch-deacon Louis Bank of the Western Province Council of Churches, the squatters initially agreed to end the fast when negotiations with Dr Koornhof were completed. Dr Koornhof, however, pressed them to end the fast immediately and they eventually agreed.

Squatter committee member Mr Theophilus Tayo was not prepared to comment after the meeting other than to

say: "Negotiations are going to continue."

Mr Banks said they had had lengthy and frank discussions with Dr Koornhof and his representatives and officials of the administration board.

"We were pleased he was willing to meet the committee of squatters and listened to them."

"We were very aware of the difficulties faced

by Government authorities in dealing with situations of black housing in the Western Cape," Mr Bank said.

He said Dr Koornhof had given the impression that he wanted to deal with the situation compassionately.

"It is hoped the people will be given to opportunity to live securely with their families," said Mr Bank.

Dr Koornhof was not prepared to give any guarantee in terms of the situation.

Mr Banks said the churchmen and the squatter committee were representing a community of between 800 and 1 000 squatters.

A list of names was supplied to Dr Koornhof. "He undertook that each case would be dealt with sympathetically," said Mr Bank.

"We pointed out and produced facts and figures that the vast majority of the group had worked in the Western Cape," Mr Banks said the stumbling block was not only housing.

CSO: 4700/1126

NYANGA SOLIDARITY MEETING HELD IN SOWETO

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

SECURITY Police yesterday kept a close watch on a Soweto meeting called to pledge solidarity with the Nyanga squatters in Cape Town.

For several hours, about 900 people at the Lutheran Church in Tladi stayed inside the church hall, fearing to leave because the cops were photographing those who left.

The crowd heard speakers call for solidarity with the squatters in their demand for the right to live in Cape Town.

The meeting, chaired by Mrs Gretta Ncaphai of the Federation of South African Women, was told not to overlook the plight of the "squatters" dumped at the Mzimhlophe Hostel after being flooded out of their Kliptown homes more than five years ago.

A letter from the squatters' committee, thanking the audience for showing solidarity, was read.

One speaker said: "We are one in spirit with the Nyanga's dis-

possessed, disinherited and downtrodden. It is when we transcend the state of self-satisfaction and feel with the suppressed that we can be one. Just the knowledge that we are with them in their suffering is enough to do what other comforts given them can't do."

Another speaker called for all black priests to unite and make it known what their stand is in the liberation struggle.

"The Lekganyanes, the Masangos, the Mqo-

ises and the Tutus must just come together around a table and make their stand. We can't go anywhere while other priests are praying for the emission of 'sejesos' (evil spirits) while others are busy preaching the gospel of liberation.

"We are frankly not gaining much by prayer because we pray the way the devil himself has taught us. It is about time we did it the African way. We knew God long before the oppressors told us about him," the speaker said.

CSO: 4700/1126

STEEP RISE IN CONSUMER INDEX REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's cost of living, as measured by the consumer price index, showed its steepest rise since July 1979 in March this year when the allitems index rose by 2,27 percent.

The index on a year-on-year basis rose to 15,37 percent, compared with an annualised figure of 13,62 percent at the end of February.

The steep rise in the inflation rate is mainly the result of the one percent increase in general sales tax (GST) from the beginning of March.

The consumer price index had already started to climb substantially in February when it rose 1,19 percent to give a year-on-year total of 13,62 percent.

It is expected that this trend will continue and it could even accelerate for the following reasons:

- The increase in postal tariffs that came into operation at the beginning of this month.
- The petrol price increase from the beginning of this month.
- The effect of lower subsidies and some increase in excise duties and the levying of an

import surcharge of 10 percent in the main and appropriation Budgets.

● The lagged effect of the depreciation of the rand over the past 14 months and the possibility of further depreciation in the months to come on the price of imported goods and prices in general.

● The possibility that agriculture prices in general and of maize in particular will rise sharply as a result of the poor crops and the policy of income stabilisation in the agriculture sector.

● The fact that salary and wages are expected to keep on increasing at a higher rate than productivity.

Most economists now believe that the inflation rate for the year as a whole could be in the vicinity of 14,5 percent to 15 percent, although some are of the opinion that it could even be higher, depending on the success authorities have in slowing down monetary demand.

Monetary and fiscal policy, according to the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch, now seems better co-or-

dinated, excess demand should be curtailed and the inflationary effect thereof decline towards the end of the year.

Figures from the Department of Statistics show that the low income groups were the hardest hit by the sharp increase in the cost of living in March.

The index for this group rose to 225,1 percent, reflecting an increase of 2,69 percent for the month.

On a year-on-year basis, however, they are still better off than other income groups with an increase of 14,03 percent.

The index for the middle-income group rose to 225,9 percent, giving a 2,36 percent increase over the month and 15,02 over the year.

The higher income group index rose to 224,9 in March, reflecting a 2,18 percent increase for the month and a 15,93 percent annualised rise.

The food-only index, which carries an important weight in the total index, rose to 243,8, giving a 1,46 percent increase for the month and an 11,96 percent rise for the year.

BRIEFS

MOTLANA HOME STONED--Thugs stoned a house occupied by the chairman of Soweto's Committee of 10 in Dube about midnight on Wednesday, breaking six windows and damaging furniture. The house is occupied by committee chairman Dr Nthato Motlana and his wife Sally, vice-president of the SA Council of Churches. Mrs Motlana said yesterday that the attack took place on the kitchen and dining-room area while her family, including two sons, a daughter and grandchild, were asleep. "We were woken up by an enormous bang and immediately thought that it was a car crash," she said. "When one of my sons went to investigate, he called out that the house was being attacked." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Apr 82 p 9]

TERRORISM ACT TRIAL ADJOURNED--DURBAN--The trial of three alleged African National Congress Members was adjourned yesterday to allow defence lawyers more time to study four Security Police tape-recordings. Mr Fana George Sithole, Mr Jabulani Wildred Ngcobo, both from Umlazi and Mr Titi Alocia Mtenyane, from Soweto, have pleaded not guilty on two counts under the Terrorism Act, including an allegation that they obtained information on security arrangements at the Caltex oil terminal at Island View, Durban. Mr Sithole has changed his plea to guilty on 15 counts of breaking his banning order. The State wants to use tapes of conversations allegedly held between the accused and other detainees while in Security Police cells at Brighton Beach police station and CR Swart Square. Mr H S van der Walt, the magistrate, has still to rule whether the tape-recordings are admissible as evidence. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Apr 82 p 3]

DUTCH ANTI-APARTHEID SUPPORT--LEUSDEN--The Reformed Churches of the Netherlands have formally pledged to provide "moral and material support" for opponents of apartheid in South Africa, a spokesman for the Reformed Synod said yesterday. Mr Henk Verburg said the decision was taken at sessions this week of the Board of the Synod representing 800 Reformed congregations and approved by the full synod in general session on Wednesday. The Synod had also agreed to strengthen ties with the Association of Black Reformed Christians in South Africa. "We cannot really say we have broken relations with the South African Dutch Reformed Church because those relations were officially ended by the South Africans themselves in 1976. But these moves put a definite stop to whatever links remain between us and the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa." Another outcome of the Synod is that relations with bodies such as the banned African National Congress and the trade union movement in South Africa would be "maintained and intensified". [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Apr 82 p 13]

CASINO IN TRANSKEI--UMTATA--The Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, will officially open the Wild Coast casino and hotel complex at Mzamba beach on Monday. On his arrival Chief Matanzima will inspect the Presidential Guard of Honour before he delivers the opening address. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Apr 82 p 10]

TEACHERS' SALARY SCALE--More than 16 000 Coloured teachers were on different salary scales to those of White teachers with the same qualifications, Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Internal Affairs, said. Replying to a question by Mr Ken Andrew, (PFP, Gardens), Mr Heunis said the number of Coloured teachers whose salaries differed from those of White teachers had decreased by 3 042 since April 1 last year. By April 1, 1982, 16 657 Coloured teachers were on different salary scales, while 11 253 were on the same salary scales as Whites. On April 1, 1981, 7 211 Coloured teachers were on the same salary scales as Whites and 19 699 on different scales. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Apr 82 p 5]

BLUE TRAIN--The Blue Train was fully booked 11 months prior to departure during its six-month busy season from October to April, the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said. Replying to questions by Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens), Mr Schoeman said the number of passengers who travelled on the Blue Train increased from 16 356 in 1979/80 to 19 111 in 1981/82. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Apr 82 p 5]

ZIMBABWE TRAINS TO CAPE--HARARE--Zimbabwe Railways announced on Wednesday that the passenger service from Bulawayo to Cape Town would be withdrawn next month. The withdrawal, in conjunction with the South African Transport Services, had been caused by a drop in passengers. The last scheduled passenger train will depart from Cape Town on Monday, May 3, and from Bulawayo on Thursday, May 6. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Apr 82 p 10]

KHOSI BAY FOR ZULUS--The Natal Parks Board, which has administered Khosi Bay in Tongaland since 1949, is preparing to hand over control shortly to the KwaZulu Conservation Division. This has been confirmed by Natal's MEC in charge of the board, Mr Dering Stainbank, who said the move had been in the pipeline for about six weeks "so it wouldn't be long." The move follows long-standing attempts by the KwaZulu authorities to gain control of the area. Mr Stainbank said the existing tourist camp would definitely be handed over. He added that the handing over of the lake system as still being investigated, as it probably resorted under Sea Fisheries in terms of the Sea Shores Act. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 2 Apr 82 p 7]

CSO: 4700/1137

NEC APPROVES NAMES OF CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENTARY SEATS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text] **THE Party National Executive Committee (NEC) has approved names of candidates contesting for Parliamentary seats in Dodoma Urban District, Sumbawanga Rural District and for the Iringa Region National seat.**

The Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, gave the list yesterday at the end of the committee's two-day meeting in Dar es Salaam.

The by-elections to be held at a later date have been prompted by successful petitions against MPs returned in the 1980 elections and one left vacant by a former National MP, who has taken up other responsibilities.

In the Dodoma Urban constituency, the approved candidates are Ndugu Sarah Joy Mwenge (Hoe) and Ndugu Donald Mazengo Kusenha (House).

The Dodoma seat was declared vacant following a High Court ruling later upheld by the Court of Appeal, that the elections in which Rev. Simon Chiwanga defeated Rev. Severin Supa were null and void.

Ndugu Mwenge (39) is a Cultural Officer (Youth) with the Coast Region and has previously worked as secondary school teacher and assistant secretary at the Vijana headquarters in Dar es Salaam.

Ndugu Kusenha (40) is education counsellor at the Tanzania Embassy in Paris, France and doubles as the alternate Permanent Representative at UNESCO and is a member of the UNESCO Council.

He has previously worked as a teacher, assistant director of secondary education in the Ministry of National Education; and headmaster at Forodhani Secondary School.

Candidates for Serengeti are Ndugu Eliah Magwe Kehengu (Hoe) and Ndugu Simon Macheba Mongate (House). The seat was left vacant following a successful petition by defeated candidate Ndugu Elias Magwe Kehengu against elected MP, Ndugu Joseph Sereri Magoto.

Ndugu Kehengu is a police officer Commanding District while Ndugu Mongate is a manpower development officer in the same district.

In Sumbawanga Rural the candidates are Ndugu Chrisant Majiyatanga Mzindakaya (Hoe) and Ndugu Didas Pamgani Mfupe (House). Ndugu Mzindakaya was unseated in a high court petition by his opponent Ndugu Gilbert Louis Ngua.

Five candidates were approved to contest the Iringa National seat. They are Ndugu Pascal Tom Mhongole; Peter Paul Gan-

dye, Joseph Alex Muwowo, Cynthia Hilda Ngoye and Peter Dremus Maungu.

The seat was left vacant by Ndugu Ibrahim Kaduma who is now Director of the Centre for Integrated Rural Development in Africa (CIR-DAFRICA) based at Arusha.

The Party Chief Executive Secretary also said NEC dismissed Ndugu Faki Ali Hamad (National MP) from leadership for violating the Leadership Code by engaging in business.

The committee also adopted a document detailing the Party electoral procedures (1982). It will be printed and distributed to all Party offices.

A document on the functions of the interim district and regional working committees, pending formation of political committees, was also adopted.

The NEC meeting, chaired by Party Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere, in the course of its business discussed the progress report on the 1982 National Economic Survival Programme (NESP) targets.

CCM, LCY TO STRENGTHEN EXISTING GOOD RELATIONSHIP

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Patrick Mwanukuzi]

[Text]

TANZANIA and Yugoslavia have pledged to strengthen bilateral co-operation and fortify the existing good relationship between CCM and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), according to a joint communique signed in Dar es Salaam on Monday.

The communique was issued after talks between senior CCM officials and a high-powered delegation of the LCY led by Ndugu Hamdija Posdrec, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of LCY.

The two sides also expressed their concern over the escalating global tensions and condemned sinister imperialist manoeuvres which seek to frustrate the peoples struggles for national liberation and independence.

On Southern Africa, the two sides agreed that the whole region was turning into a dangerous hotbed of crisis and tension which threaten the peace and stability not only of the region but of other parts of the world.

The communique condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia and constant acts of aggression by racist South Africa against the Frontline States, especially Angola. It

reiterated the two countries full support for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO as its sole and legitimate representative.

It also noted the expediency of resolving the Namibian conflict within the framework of UN Resolution 435 which calls for immediate withdrawal of South African forces and the holding of free and fair election under the auspices of the United Nations.

The two sides expressed their readiness to co-operate closely with other Non-Aligned countries in preparation of the 7th Non-Aligned summit in Baghdad in September this year.

In the talks, held in an atmosphere of fraternal and mutual understanding, the Tanzanian side was led by Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, the Chief Executive Secretary of CCM.

The Yugoslavian delegation, which had visited the Coast Region, Kivukoni Party Ideological College and called on the CCM Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere during its five-day stay, has already left for home.

KOLIMBA URGES AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS TO BRING WOMEN INTO DEVELOPMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Hashim Chindole]

[Text]

TANZANIA has challenged African governments to take concrete steps to ensure that women are part and parcel of the mainstream in national development activities.

The challenge was given in Arusha yesterday by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ndugu Horace Kolimba, when he opened a three-week training programme for development planning and women, held at the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute, (ESAMI).

The course, which ends on May 14, is attended by 20 women and men from Ethiopia, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, Seychelles, and Somalia.

Ndugu Kolimba said that African governments should try to reverse their past development policies which had resulted in widening the gap between men and women towards their participation in development.

Speaking on the concept of equality and efficiency between men and women, he said there were two underlying rationales in the concept of women in development.

In the first place, he said, women had the right to participate equally in development process and share the fruits of development on an equal basis with men.

But, he argued, that the

reality of the actual situation in many Third World countries, particularly in Africa, ignored the productive role rural women play in food production and processing.

This, he said, was the main issue at stake that policy makers and planners in Africa should seriously rectify as "it leads to adverse impact of development programmes on women".

Emphasising the need for more positive action on the issue, the Principal Secretary urged African countries to expand training opportunities for women in professional, technical and vocational education.

On the legal aspects of the issue, Ndugu Kolimba called on African states to formulate laws which would give legal rights to women in such matters as ownership of land and property, direct access to agricultural extension services and modern inputs as well as introduction of appropriate technology to "reduce the backbreaking work that women have to perform".

Also, the laws should make available family planning services and education so that men and women are educated on the issues, Ndugu Kolimba said.

The first course on "Training for Development Planning and Women an African Perspective" was held at the institute last year.

EDUCATION MINISTRY SEEKING TO FIND JOBS FOR 300 TEACHERS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt]

THE Ministry of National Education is co-ordinating with the ministries of Finance and Planning and Economic Affairs to facilitate employment of about 300 jobless female teachers in Dar es Salaam, it was learnt yesterday.

The Deputy Minister for Education, Ndugu Nalaila Kiula, explained in Dar es Salaam that the City Council had failed to absorb all primary school teachers transferred there from upcountry because of lack of funds.

"We are aware of this problem and we are making consultations with the Finance and Planning and Economic Affairs ministries to solve it," he explained.

Ndugu Kiula said primary school teachers were under regional directorates, adding that some regions resisted requests to transfer salaries of teachers moving into the city.

"Some of them (regions) argue that they would use the funds to pay other teachers filling the gap of those transferred," he pointed out.

The deputy minister said

city primary schools had inadequate teachers and emphasised that the failure to employ female teachers coming to join their husbands was not caused by shortage of vacancies.

He said the situation might encourage corruption or favouritism in absorbing jobless teachers and called for public co-operation to expose such malpractices.

Some of the unemployed teachers have charged that certain city education officials accepted bribes in allocating the few posts available. Newcomers are sometimes employed before those in the waiting list for two or three years, they further claimed. was no way of controlling the flow. "The law allows wives to join their husbands where they live, and stopping this would disrupt social harmony at the family level," he pointed out.

He added that the in-flow did not pose a saturation problem to the city establishment because there were substantial vacancies to be filled at its primary schools.

ENTRY RESTRICTIONS ON THREE COUNTRIES' PASSPORTS TO BE ENFORCED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text]

THE Government will strictly enforce entry restrictions against holders of South African, South Korean and Taiwanese passports and those whose passports have been endorsed by any of the three countries.

This was said in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Minister for Home Affairs, Brigadier Muhidin Kimario.

Addressing a press conference, Ndugu Kimario said lately expatriates, foreign firms and foreigners resident in the country had been increasingly violating Tanzania's immigration rules.

Such violators, he said, had not bothered to apply for visas for the incoming experts and their relatives. Pressure was then exerted on the immigration authorities to let in such people once they arrived in the country.

The Minister disclosed that several foreign enterprises which had been awarded tenders to undertake development projects in the country had brought in experts holding South African passports or having passports that had been endorsed by South Africa.

In other cases, he added, some expatriates, non-South African passport holders had brought in relatives with South African passports or with passports that had been endorsed by Pretoria.

In most cases, he said, foreign firms had tried to get

such people allowed into the country on grounds that their expertise was badly needed for the projects they handled.

Ndugu Kimario described such attempts as political blackmail against Tanzania, a country that formulated its policy towards South Africa well before independence.

He said, "This (political blackmail) cannot be tolerated. Our stand on South Africa has never changed. It will not change".

The Minister said since Tanzania had no relationship with South Africa, no firm or individual should attempt to manipulate the government into accepting a South African national to enter the country.

He said there was a laid down procedure which should be followed before any holder of a South African passport or one endorsed by the regime could be allowed to enter the country.

"Much as we appreciate the assistance of foreign firms and expatriates in the country's development, they should not use that opportunity to manipulate us into deviating from our stand on South Africa", he said.

Ndugu Kimario said the recurrence of such acts showed that they were not committed through ignorance but constituted a calculated attempt to put pressure on the government to twist its stand on South Africa.

He said there had also been an increase in the number of people from South Korea and Taiwan (nationalist China) coming into the country to attend international conferences.

The Minister said Tanzania had not formally recognised South Korea and Taiwan and could not, therefore have any dealings with the two.

He said attempts to infiltrate delegates from the two countries into conferences held in Tanzania were ill-designed to use the forums to manipulate the country's stand regarding the two countries.

The Minister warned against acts by expatriates who decided to enter into business after their contracts had expired.

Ndugu Kimario reminded the expatriates that it was a national policy that foreigners who would be allowed to remain in the country would be only those engaged in productive undertakings.

"We will not accept foreigners to remain behind and engage in business. Since it is my ministry which

issues permits to those wishing to stay in the country, we'll ascertain whether the applicant is engaged in productive activities", he said.

He also revealed that after some years of contract service, some expatriates secured shares in businesses ostensibly owned by "relatives".

"We won't entertain such people; first because they do not inject any investment into the country and secondly, they are only interested in businesses", he said.

To this end, Ndugu Kimario said, his ministry was reviewing the present system of giving permits to foreigners to run businesses and enterprises in the country.

He said the present system whereby foreigners were given permits to operate enterprises and businesses in the country without bearing in mind national interests, was faulty.

Under the new system, Ndugu Kimario said, foreigners would be screened first to determine their eligibility to work in the country before they could be given permits to operate productive enterprises in the country.

ANNUAL SWEDISH CONSULTATIONS ON DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION HELD

Details of Aid Projects

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Text]

MINI ANNUAL consultations on development cooperation between Sweden and Tanzania ended in Dar es Salaam yesterday with Sweden pledging increased import support and assistance to the Industrial Rehabilitation Programme.

The pledges, amounting to 154m/- (103m Swedish crowns) are subject to approval by the Swedish Government before becoming effective for the 1982/83 period.

Sweden which has always supported numerous industrial projects in the country has, for the first time agreed to support ailing industries with spare parts and raw material amounting to 15m/- (10m Swedish crowns).

According to a Treasury official, the support funds will be channelled through the Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB) and the Ministry of Industries.

In addition, Sweden has pledged to provide import

support to the tune of 139m/- (93m Swedish crowns), the official said. Sixty per cent of the support is to be tied to Swedish capital goods procurement, he added.

Under the 1982/83 development cooperation programme, Sweden has also agreed to step up the year's financial assistance from a total 622m/- (415m Swedish crowns) to 660m/- (440m Swedish crowns).

Sweden which had assisted in financing the feasibility studies for the Mtera dam has also allocated some of the funds towards co-financing construction.

Swedish and Tanzanian representatives to the consultations reviewed current programmes under the two year bilateral programme (1981-1983) and made reallocations within programmes as provided under the "rolling" agreement.

The two countries have an agreement whereby financial assistance is not tied to any specific projects in any given

year but reallocations can be made within defined projects.

Projects defined under the bilateral cooperation cover the Ministries of Industries, National Education, Water and Energy, and Tourism and Natural Resources.

Recently Sweden provided a 19.6m/- grant to the Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications and 7.3m/- for the procurement of newsprint for the Government and Party newspapers.

The newsprint and some 20,000 metric tons of Swedish purchased maize from Zimbabwe are expected in the country this month.

Other projects are afforestation, small scale industries health and agriculture.

Meanwhile, talks are underway between Air Tanzania officials and the Swedish International Development Authority for possible Swedish help to rehabilitate ATC airports ground handling equipment.

Grants Increased This Year

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

SWEDISH grants to Tanzania have gone up by 40 million/- this year, bringing to 700 million/- its total commitments in development co-operation.

This was announced in Dar es Salaam yesterday at the end of this year's annual consultations between the two countries.

During the talks it was agreed that new projects, whenever possible, would be postponed and efforts concentrated on the completion of on-going projects and on making full use of facilities already created.

The joint communique says even the on-going projects such as schools and water development schemes, were re-examined to make sure their completion would not present a burden to the Tanzania economy.

Sweden has agreed to contribute 150m/- to Tanzania as import support which is to be used mainly for imports of raw materials and spare parts for industries, the transport sector, public utilities and food aid.

The communique says in industry, the import support, together with technical and managerial services, will get a 250m/- contribution to the industrial rehabilitation

programme aiming at producing essential goods for the people and for agriculture.

Sweden is also supporting small-scale industry through SIDO, the Pulp and Paper Mill in Mufindi, Iringa region and four industrial institutions.

A substantial share of 30m/- of the assistance to education will be used for buying paper for the printing of school books and exercise books for children in primary schools and for adult education.

On rural water supply, emphasis now should be on the rehabilitation of existing and completion of on-going water schemes and construction of some additional schemes using low cost technologies, the two sides stressed.

Some 65m/- will be used for wells with hand pumps in the Kagera, Mwanza, Mara and Dodoma regions. Rural water supply projects have been supported by Sweden since the 1960s.

The agreement says the 38m/- Swedish support to forestry will be directed towards afforestation, training, harvesting of soft-wood plantations, spare-parts supply and manpower to TWICO.

CSO: 4700/1125

FIFTH SESSION OF CUBA-TANZANIA JOINT COOPERATION COMMISSION HELD

Malima's, Darias's Statement

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text]

THE fifth session of the Cuba and Tanzania Joint Commission of co-operation began in Dar es Salaam yesterday with Tanzania suggesting that efforts should be directed where prompt implementation to the commission's work programme seemed possible.

In an opening statement, Minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs Professor Kighoma Malima said that the fifth session of the Joint Commission would allow both sides to assess the achievements as well as shortcomings in the endeavour to delegates also included the Minister for Agriculture, Professor John Machunda; the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo; the Minister for Natural Resources, Ndugu Ali Mwinyi and other Government officials.

The Cuban side was represented by Economic Affairs delegates, Ricardo Guerrero, Julia Bellester, Gerta Vizquerra, Jesus Gouzelez and Cuba's Charge d'Affaires in the country, Ndugu Fernando Prats.

strengthen further economic and social co-operation.

He explained that Tanzania has been the beneficiary of important assistance from Cuba even before the formation of the joint commission.

Not only had a number of our doctors and highly essential technical personnel been trained in Cuba, but also experts from Cuba have been working in Tanzania without complaining of the lower standard of working conditions, Ndugu Malima said.

He hoped that the decisions which would be taken by the session would be effected as speedily as possible.

He pointed out that the efforts of the imperialists to destabilise developing countries had become more flagrant and vicious than ever before.

"The aim of imperialism is to ensure that any attempts to bring meaningful and independent development must not be allowed to succeed", Professor Malima said.

However, he said Cuba's tremendous socio-economic progress during the last twenty years, despite imperialists attempts to crush and destabilise the Cuban people, was a source of great inspiration to all progressive peoples in the world.

Replying, the Cuban Minister of Standardisation, Ndugu Ramon Darias recalled that Cuba-Tanzania co-operation began when Mwalimu Nyerere visited Cuba in 1974.

He said that the purpose of the session was to strengthen bilateral economic and political relations.

Ndugu Darias said that although imperialism was trying to divide us and create tension among our people the spirit of revolutionary consciousness has spread like wild fire.

He reiterated that Cuba would always help Tanzania because of its obligation in supporting "proletarian internationalism".

Tanzania's commission

Joint Communique Issued

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] **TANZANIA and Cuba have condemned imperialist machinations against developing countries, adding that triumph of poor nations over their militarily and economically stronger adversaries was certain.**

The two countries said in a joint communique issued in Dar es Salaam at the end of the fifth regular session of the Joint Commission of Co-operation yesterday that the pressure by world capitalism to maintain cheap sources of raw materials in poor countries was most compelling.

Imperialist propaganda against the poor, the communique said, was used by rich nations to divert the attention of their people from domestic economic problems.

The victory of the developing and oppressed countries is certain however militarily and economically stronger the adversaries may be, it declared.

The two countries praised Cuba's achievements in economic development, particularly in education, culture, health and industry fields, ad-

ding that the progress inspired other developing countries.

The Cuban delegation to the three-day session was led by Minister President of the State Committee for Standardization, Ndugu Ramon Darias Rodas, while the Tanzanian side was led by the minister of state for Planning and Economic Affairs, Ndugu Kighoma Malima.

The next session of the joint commission will be held in Havana, Cuba, in April, next year at a date to be fixed

later.

While in the country, Ndugu Rodas had discussions with the ministers for communications and transport, natural resources and tourism, industries, agriculture and trade.

The Cuban delegation also visited Kibiti Agricultural Secondary school in Coast Region which was built with Cuban assistance. Yesterday they held discussions with officials of the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) in Dar es Salaam.

CSO: 4700/1125

KUWAIT FUND OFFICIAL DISCUSSES AID TO NATION, ENERGY SUPPLIES

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 4 Apr 82 p 5

[Interview with Dr Mohammad W. Kouja, Economic Adviser to the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, by staff writers Daniel Mshana and Mboneko Munyaga, during Kouja's 3-day visit to Tanzania last month]

[Text] Q: — Dr. Khouja, the name of your organisation — the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development — has strong inclination to the fund's activities covering the Arab countries only. Is that judgement fair?

A: — It is true the name of my organization is Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, the name given in 1961 when it was established. By then it was supposed to be an institution for provision of aid to Arab developing countries. But after 1964, the Government of Kuwait decided that the scope of the fund's activities should be expanded to cover the needs of all developing countries, with particular emphasis on Africa and Asia.

There was the argument whether the name should be changed, but the Kuwait Parliament decided that the same name should be retained.

Q: — Tanzania, like many other developing countries, has balance of payments problems, resulting in continuous borrowing in an attempt to settle previous debts. But the new debts are increasingly contracted on harder terms. Faced with this situation what would you advise the government to do?

A: — Of course, developing countries such as Tanzania should concentrate more on securing loans on concessionary terms. It is very difficult for a country like Tanzania which is still in the early stages of development to secure loans on commercial basis.

However, it will be difficult for me to give precise advice to Tanzania, simply because I'm sure the authorities here are quite capable of handling matters of this sort.

During my visit I had the opportunity of discussing various issues with your Minister of Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, and I believe that he is trying his utmost to continue to secure loans on Concessionary terms from various donors and agencies.

Kuwait Fund is very active in helping Tanzania, and the OPEC Fund too, as well as other Arab aid organizations.

It's my hope that along with your efforts, we shall contribute significantly to the alleviation of hardships presently facing Tanzania.

Q: — Some of the financial experts who have dealt with the Arab aid organizations accuse you of entertaining specific parameters such as religion when assessing the merits and demerits of provision of financial assistance. Is that true?

A: — I would like to start first with the Kuwait Fund, because this is the organisation I have worked with since 1969, — and I'm quite familiar with its policies.

The Kuwait Fund is apolitical. We are apolitical and at the same time we don't give any consideration to religious factors.

It is very well known that we operate in non-Muslim countries in Africa and Asia. We are also operating in countries with complete different types of political systems — countries that have adopted a centralized economic planning in the Soviet fashion and countries which embrace market economy and free enterprise.

We believe that there is a role to play in helping all these countries in their development efforts.

From the records I have, there are Arab donors who operate in Muslim and non-Muslim developing countries. For instance, Saudi Arabia is active in a number of Islam countries because they feel the sense of responsibility to develop their economies, but that does not imply they ignore non-Muslim countries.

Yet a non-Arab country like Venezuela is very active in Latin America because it has strong ties with countries in

that particular area, but it is not at all active in Asia or Africa. Certainly Arab countries are not in the same position.

Q: — Why are Arab countries interested in investing their Petro-dollars, or rather their surplus funds, in influential capitalist states and not in the Third World where such funds can help to develop the productive sector of the developing countries?

A: — The Arab countries are interested in investing surplus funds in a way that can secure relatively high yield and at the same time secure a certain degree of financial security, because surplus funds are another form of holding the natural resources of the country.

Oil is being transformed from a certain form of underground asset to another asset which is in a monetary form.

These monetary reserves are being invested in a certain way so that the country can benefit from them in times of difficulties.

They would like to have these resources available, developed and documented over when they face problems. Now, I'm sure there are a number of good opportunities in developing countries where monetary reserves can be invested.

But the question is, a large number of developing countries are not in a position to take funds of this sort and invest or utilise them, because these are funds to be invested on non-concessionary terms.

The concessional funds, which are aid and soft-term loans, will continue flowing in developing countries only because that is where they belong — to help them build their infrastructure, industries, agriculture and so on.

Surplus funds, however, can only be invested on commercial terms because they have to be invested in viable projects and in a way that could yield very high returns. Unfortunately, these are only

available in industrialised developed countries because they have developed financial system and institutions.

However, there are developing countries like India that have been able to tap these resources, for instance the bond of 100 million dollars (900m/-) issued by the Kuwait Fund, and countries like Brazil.

I presume that time will come soon when countries like Tanzania and Zimbabwe will be in a financial position to tap the funds of the Arab market.

Q: — Does the Kuwait Fund as bona fide development bank assist developing countries to obtain oil from oil-rich countries or you only specialise in monetary assistance?

A: — The Kuwait Fund is invested in energy sector of many countries in Africa and Asia. About 28 per cent of our loans have gone to the development of the energy sector such as hydro-power, thermo-power, power transmission and distribution and even gone to constructing gas and oil pipelines, and we are keen to do more.

The OPEC Fund to which we contribute a major proportion of its capital is also active in the development of energy resources in several developing countries, particularly Africa.

So through Arab national aid organizations such as Iraq Fund, Abu Dhabi Fund, Saudi Fund and of course our Kuwait Fund, and multilateral aid organizations such as the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), Islamic Development Bank, Islamic Solidarity Fund and the OPEC Fund, and through other forms of assistance from international organizations such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, etc. we are trying a lot to assist in this field of energy financing.

This will help developing countries which have been affected by oil price rise and by the rise of prices in capital goods to overcome their difficulties

Q: — Many African countries attribute their difficulties to sky-rocketing oil import bills and it is apparent that Arab oil-exporting countries are not willing to give a special concession to developing countries. Why?

A: — Well, it is true the rise in the price of oil has affected many developing countries. But let me point out, first of all, that the oil imports of developing countries is in order of four million barrels per day which is "chicken-feed" in comparison to the world total.

In actual fact, developing countries have been more affected by the rise in the prices of capital goods than by the rise in prices of oil. Developing countries do not import much oil, and the ones which can be called major importers do not even add up to more than five, although they import up to 70 per cent of the Third World oil import.

Apparently, those major importers suffer different problems. For they have endeavoured to implement highly ambitious development programmes which they didn't have the resources for. All the same, the majority of developing countries have not been so badly affected by the oil prices because they have access to foreign aid from OPEC countries since 1973 which has helped to stabilize their precarious positions.

Now, the proposal to buy oil at subsidized prices has not only been presented but has been tried by some countries only to prove quite unsuccessful. So let us explore other initiatives to lift the conditions of the backward nation-states.

Q: — How far is it true that although Arab states own the oil, they do not control the oil proceeds?

A: — Arab oil-exporting countries have full control over the proceeds of their oil, and quite capable of absorbing the surpluses.

In late 1970s there were substantial surpluses amounting to something like 100 billion dollars (900 billion/-) but they had to be invested in

a way that they did not disrupt the international financial system.

It was felt at that time affluent markets in the United States, Western Europe, Japan and so on were in a better position to absorb these surplus funds. All in all, the Arab countries had control on them and were able to transfer them from one country to another.

Q: — There are people who contend that oil from the Arab Gulf states in the final analysis serves the interests of the industrialized nations while the indigenous people live in abject poverty. Please comment.

A: — Your question is rather dubious. First of all, Arab fund is at the disposal of the developing countries to provide monetary and even goods for their expansion. Of course, at times we have to import goods and services from industrialized countries i.e. bulldozers, tractors, machinery and even skilled know-how.

We are prepared to finance import of equipment and machinery, we have done it in India. We also finance components in certain situations. For example, if Tanzania wants to set up a certain project and there is shortage of local material, then our finance will be available to cover the components required.

However our fund was never thought to replace aid from industrialized countries, and we have been extremely disappointed that aid from industrialized countries has not kept pace with the recommendations of the United Nations.

Q: — In your public lecture at the IFM on March 19 you advocated joint ventures between developing countries and the Arab countries. Can you elaborate how you envisage such cooperation?

A: — Let us be frank to each other that there is always a ceiling to aids, and developing countries should not continue to rely on aid forever.

The oil-producing countries

might run into certain budgetary constraints and make it difficult for them to expand aid beyond a certain limit, while the requirements of developing countries are increasing rapidly.

Therefore, we would need to develop another form of cooperation that will be a two-way channel and benefit both the developing countries and the oil-exporting countries. At times we'll secure for the developing countries an increase in employment, foreign exchange revenue and so on, and at the same time secure for the oil-producing countries certain financial returns such as security of supplies for raw materials which they lack on a very critical level.

So joint ventures is a new form of cooperation which will be quite balanced. Now, there are areas where this cooperation will be established with Arab resources and other areas where the physical and human resources of developing countries will be needed.

Agriculture, small-scale industries, food processing plants and so on are sectors that can be developed on the basis of joint cooperation.

But in certain instances where we are talking of very large and ambitious projects of development that require sophisticated technology, we might be expected to link a third part and form a triangular cooperation of oil-exporting countries, developing countries and the industrialized countries.

Q: — How much so far has Tanzania received in a form of loan or grant from the Kuwait Fund, and for what projects?

A: — Tanzania has received nearly 135 million shillings for about four major projects.

First, for expanding and strengthening the Mwanza textile project.

Secondly, for improving the Dar es Salaam port and implementing the already prepared plans for the expansion of the port to meet the anticipated traffic requirements.

This includes the provision of emergency spare parts for the maintenance of handling equipment as well as forklifts and cranes.

Thirdly, for the provision of spare parts equipment for the maintenance workshops, equipment and machinery for the development of the railways as well as facilities for the Tabora Training College and technical services of TRC.

Finally, the Kuwait Fund agreed to extend a supplementary loan in the provision of infrastructure facilities such as a township, an escarpment road, a power transmission line, etc.

Q: — There is the cogitation that it will be ideal to create some sort of "commodity exchange programme" which will enable African countries to exchange their raw materials with Your oil products. Can that idea work?

A: — The most serious problem affecting the Third World is the deteriorating terms of trade between exports and imports, and the effect this has on balance of payments.

Now, there is need to introduce a mechanism by which standards can be maintained and the price of primary goods be stabilized.

In 1976 I wrote a paper suggesting increased trade with oil-exporting countries, and industrial ventures which would make the developing countries attain financial gains from their primary goods.

There are many proposals of this sort, but I believe it will be useful now to struggle for the creation of common fund, as proposed by UNC-TAD.

Q: — There are accusations that the Arab aid organizations concentrate on financing infrastructure like highways, railways and so on, but neglect the development of agricultural projects simply because it will not be easy to control the projects and realise big marginal profits. Any comment?

A: — The accusations are not

valid because we go by the priorities of developing countries. They tell us what their priorities are and we respect them.

When Tanzania comes to us and say they want a loan to rehabilitate their transport sector and if we are convinced of the economic viability of the project, we go ahead and assist them.

If a country comes to us and reckon their priority number one is agriculture, of course we assist them.

But I must say a greater proportion of our assistance to African countries goes to the infrastructure while in the case of the Asian countries more goes to energy, because they are at a different stage of development, i.e. the Asians are now engaged in nuclear projects.

CSO: 4700/1125

DOUBLE PRICING SYSTEM FOR FABRICS DENIES TREASURY SALES TAXES

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 11 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text]

A DOUBLE pricing system for knitted fabrics from the Arusha-based Sunflag Tanzania Limited has denied the Treasury of nearly 20 million/- in sales tax, the *Sunday News* has learnt.

Investigations carried out in Arusha over the past week revealed that Sunflag sold the bulk of its fabrics to private garment manufacturers in kilogrammes, at grossly reduced prices than if the products were sold in metres.

By so doing, Sunflag under-priced its products sold to private manufacturers by 19,475,753/60 — the same amount of which should have been paid to Government as sales tax. Government charges a hundred per cent rates on all polyester fabrics.

Further investigations showed that if these goods have been sold in metres as directed by the National Price Commissioner, the fabrics would have fetched 44.08 million/- ex-factory. But since they were sold in kilogrammes instead, they fetched only 32.16 million/- ex-factory.

Now Treasury officials say Sunflag itself will have to make good the difference.

However, no order to this effect has been given yet, and the officials said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that this would depend on the findings of a sales audit report now being conducted by the government.

Meanwhile, this newspaper has established that Regional Trading Companies (RTCs) bought their fabrics from Sunflag in metres, paying a relatively higher prices for the goods — and therefore genuine sales tax.

Our investigations show that among beneficiaries of the under-pricing were Kent House, Amandi Garments, Rathansi Jetha, Champai Mulji, Bobby Garments, Tanzania Trading Company, Interfashion, Seasonal Garments, S.D. Raja, J.S. Jina, Asha Garments, Mwamaja Garments, Tip Garments, Subhana Garments, Afro Garments and Manji Traders.

The Treasury's Commissioner for Revenue, Ndugu A.T. Makenya, has said since the prices worked out by the National Price Commissioner (in metres) were relatively higher than those fixed by Sunflag, the former should have been used as baseline for

assessing sales tax.

However, the Sunflag General Manager, Ndugu Iyar, confirmed in Arusha that his company had been paying tax on the basis of products sold in kilogrammes.

Asked why his firm sold fabrics in kilogrammes, and not in metres as directed by the National Price Commissioner, Iyar said: "Knitted fabrics all over the world are sold in kilogrammes. The problems here is that the trading sector has not been exposed to internationally recognised practices".

He added that it was more convenient to sell bulk fabric orders in kilogrammes than in metres. "Our yarn for producing the fabrics is measured in kilogrammes and not in metres. So why should we sell in metres?", he asked.

This system, however, is at variance with the National Price Commissioner's directive which requires that such goods be sold on the basis of the Open Market Price (OMP).

And, according to the Treasury, the system contravenes the 1976 Sales Tax Act.

PRIME MINISTER CLEOPA MSUYA LEAVES FOR PYONGYANG

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya left yesterday for Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to represent Tanzania at celebrations to mark the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

Ndugu Msuya, who is leading a six-man delegation, joined Zimbabwe President and Mrs. Banana in Dar es Salaam in a special *Air Zimbabwe* Boeing 707 flight chartered by the DPRK government.

The Zimbabwean delegation which made a brief stop-over at the Dar es Salaam International Airport includes the Deputy Minister for Road and Road Traffic, Ndugu Nelson Mawema.

Ndugu Msuya is accompanied by the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu John Baptist Machunda, his Zanzibar counterpart, Ndugu Hassan Nassor Moyo, the Principal Secretary in the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Gilman Rutihinda and a foreign ministry official, Ndugu Sefu Iddi.

The delegation which is expected back on April 18, will be joined by the Tanzanian Ambassador to China, Ndugu Job Lusinde who also represents the country in the DPRK.

In the same flight yesterday was a 31-member National Service cultural troupe which has been invited by the DPRK government to attend the celebrations.

The group is led by the Director of Art and National Language in the Ministry of Information and Culture, Ndugu Louis Mbughuni and a National Member of Parliament Ndugu C. F. Busongo.

Ndugu Busongo said the troupe would perform in DPRK for two weeks before returning home on April 25.

CSO: 4700/1125

INDIA-TANZANIA COOPERATION TALKS

3 Days of Consultations

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 4 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

TANZANIA and India yesterday began three days of consultations on bilateral development co-operation.

According to a Finance Ministry official, the thrust of these talks centre around disbursement of some 150 million/- in credits which India extended to Tanzania when President Nyerere visited India last February.

A six-man delegation from India, led by the country's Finance Minister Nduku R.N. Malhotra, arrived in Dar es Salaam last Friday night for the talks, and went straight into the round of talks yesterday morning.

The finance ministry official

said yesterday's round of discussions would continue tomorrow and Tuesday, after which a protocol would be signed.

The Indian credit facility, essentially an import support fund will mainly benefit the National Bicycle Company, the Mbeya Farm Implements plant and some 12 units under the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO). All these need imported raw materials, spare parts and strengthened management teams.

The Kagera sugar factory, also to benefit from the credit, particularly needs to boost its management team when it is finally commissioned, the official said.

Credit for Industrial Projects

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

INDIA will provide Tanzania a credit of 150m/- for the development of four industrial projects under two separate agreements signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Under the first agreement, the Government of India is to provide Tanzania 100m/- while in the second Tanzania is to receive 50m/- from the Export-Import Bank of India.

The Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance,

Nduku F.M. Kazaura, signed for Tanzania while India's Foreign Minister R.N. Malhotra signed for the Indian Government and the General Manager of Export-Import Bank represented the bank.

The credits will be committed to the development of the National Bicycle Company, the Mbeya Farm Implements, the Kagera Sugar Factory and the Small In-

dustrics Development Organisation (SIDO) projects.

Sources within the Treasury said yesterday that 13 SIDO projects will be covered under the package, six of which will be auxiliary industries for the manufacture of components and parts for the bicycle plant in Dar es Salaam.

The discussions culminating in the agreements were a follow-up of President Nyerere's visit to India last February and ministerial level talks that took place in New Delhi at the time.

The Indian delegation, which arrived in the country last Friday, is expected to leave for home this afternoon.

Meanwhile, the Engineering Export Promotion Council of India (EEPC) has offered to assist Tanzania in the development of soap, toothpaste and edible

oil industries.

According to a press release by the Information office of the Indian High Commission issued after a four-day visit of the EEPC delegation in the country, the council is also ready to assist in the setting up of a caustic soda industry for commercial exploitation.

EEPC has also expressed readiness to assist in the setting up of small bricks and tiles units, the rehabilitation of cotton ginneries and cotton seed oil mills and urban transportation and railway systems.

According to the press release, the Indian delegation — which held talks with various government officials — intends to make a follow-up on all the issues discussed during the talks in Tanzania.

However, general emphasis

shall be on the development and provision of technologies appropriate to maximising the rejuvenation of Tanzania's economy and further the economic and commercial co-operation between Tanzania and India.

The EEPC delegation, led by its Chairman Ndugu G.D. Shah, held talks with ministers for agriculture, trade, industries, works and communications and transport.

The team also called on the Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, and had also separate meetings with the Principal Secretary in the Finance Ministry, Board of External Trade, Bank of Tanzania, Tanzania Cotton Authority, Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce and Dar es Salaam Merchants Chambers officials.

TANZANIA-MOZAMBIQUE AGREE ON DIRECT PAYMENTS SYSTEM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] TANZANIA and Mozambique have agreed on a direct payments system under which local currencies would be used in financing imports and exports between the two countries. Bank of Tanzania Governor Charles Nyirabu said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The bilateral arrangement to foster trade between the sister countries under the Joint Commission of Co-operation was concluded at a three-day meeting of senior officials of the Tanzania and Mozambique Central Banks in Dar es Salaam, he explained.

Ndugu Nyirabu headed the Tanzania team while the Minister Governor of the Mozambique Central Bank, Ndugu Prakash Ratilal, led the other side.

"What this means is that we will no longer depend on a third currency in settling our accounts. Tanzania's exports to Mozambique will be paid for in meticals and we shall receive Tanzania shillings for our exports," Ndugu Ratilal expounded.

He said each country would then use the currency to pay for its imports from the other side.

Ndugu Nyirabu said a balance in the amount of exports and imports between the two countries was necessary to facilitate smooth operation

of the system. He pointed out, however, that Tanzania's exports to Maputo outweighed imports at present.

"This represents an imbalance in monetary terms so we shall have to import more from Mozambique to redress the difference," he said.

Tanzania exports to Mozambique include textiles, aluminium sheets, cocoa, beans and hoes. Imports are cement, tyres, tubes, refrigerators and sewing machines.

Mozambique sold to Tanzania goods worth 37.832 million/- in 1978 while her imports were valued at 107.767 million/-. The figures were 16.678 million/- and 128.095 million/-, respectively, the following year.

In 1980 Tanzania imported goods worth 21.877 million/- and exported products valued at 139.956 million/-. The volume of trade for both countries was expected to tally at 150 million/- last year.

Despite the new system's reliance on even trade transactions, the Mozambican Governor said he was optimistic it would function to the advantage of both countries given strict implementation of co-ordinated plans.

"What I visualise under the system is development. Today we are developing economies but in future we shall be two developed countries trading

mainly in industrial goods," he pointed out.

Ndugu Ratilal said the arrangement would contribute substantially to his country's ten-year economic plan (1980-1990) aimed at satisfying basic needs, eliminating hunger and illiteracy and boosting industry and agriculture.

The financial deal combines well with the agreement to establish the Ruvuma Free Trade Association (RFTA) signed between the two countries in Maputo last November.

The Association is intended to promote economic development through reduction and progressive elimination of tariff barriers on goods to be traded between the pact signatories.

Meanwhile, the Tanzania and Mozambique Central Banks yesterday signed an agreement on friendship and co-operation providing for exchange of staff visits and sporting groups.

Ndugu Nyirabu said the protocol signed between him and Ndugu Ratilal also involved co-operation in training of bank staff.

The Mozambican delegation would remain in the country for another two to three days attending to other business, according to Ndugu Nyirabu.

NATION TO EXPAND FOREST PLANTATIONS FOLLOWING IDA CREDIT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

TANZANIA is to expand her forest plantations following a 120 million/- credit boost from the World Bank's affiliate for concessionary lending, the International Development Association (IDA).

A statement issued by the World Bank mission in Dar es Salaam yesterday said the credit will finance the 150 million/- Sao Hill forestry project which is jointly sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Bank Co operative.

Under the project, the statement said, 10,000 hectares of plantations will be established and maintained by setting up nurseries, land preparations, planting, fertilizing, weeding and carrying out research.

It further explained that the project will maintain the 18,000 hectares of the existing pine and eucalyptus plantations through pruning, thinning, scaling and replanting operations as well as upgrading feeder roads and tracks.

IDA will also provide technical engineering services, establishing of an improved financial management and planning system as well as developing improved silvicultural practices and field operations.

The statement added that environmental benefits derived from the establishment of tree plantations include protection of forests and maintenance of soil cover within the project area.

Because of threats of forest fires in dry seasons, IDA will improve the existing fire system through maintenance of fire breaks, towers and control centres as well as purchasing of fire fighting equipment, the statement added.

IDA's credit is the country's second phase of a development programme aimed at meeting domestic demand for softwood to supply sawn timber and pulp.

The World Bank lending to Tanzania for this year is amounting to 710 million/-. IDA's credit to the Sao Hill project is for 50 years, the statement added.

CSO: 4700/1127

AUTONOMOUS NATIONAL POULTRY COMPANY TO BE ESTABLISHED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] PREPARATIONS are under way for a formal establishment of an autonomous national poultry company which will deal with development of the industry in the country, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Executive Chairman of the Tanzania Livestock Development Authority (LIDA) Ndugu Alphonse Rulegura told *Shihata* in an exclusive interview that the company which will deal with production and distribution of day-old chicks, eggs and chicken is expected to start operations very soon.

He said LIDA had already advertised posts for key executives of the company. "We are waiting for the statutory meeting of the Board of Directors to sit, scrutinize and pick the personalities", he added.

Ndugu Rulegura who did not say exactly when the company will take off, told *Shihata* that as soon as the Board of Directors holds its meeting this will signal the start of business for the company. He declined to give the

names of members of the board of directors of the new company nor when the board would hold its first meeting.

Asked if the company needs an act of parliament to be officially launched, he explained that the company has been registered under the Company Ordinance No. 212, making parliament act unnecessary.

Ndugu Rulegura said the company will incorporate the three poultry businesses now operating under LIDA namely the Vingunguti Poultry Farm, Majohe Poultry Farm and the Ukonga National Chick Hatchery.

The new company will be charged with importation of grand parent stock and rear them. "The intention is to step up parent stock production and minimize importation of the lot which consumes a substantial amount of foreign exchange", he added.

Ndugu Rulegura pointed out that in future, the national poultry company will be charged with developing the grand parent stock in the country.

He said areas for rearing grand parent stock had been secured in Arusha. He said LIDA had secured a 20 acres plot for the

project, though 50 acres were applied for.

In another development, LIDA is planning the setting up of a national feeds company which will specialize in production of animal feeds.

Ndugu Rulegura said LIDA is now working out a plan with National Milling Corporation (NMC) to launch the company.

He said "it is the intention of LIDA to create this company in order to improve the production and supply of animal feeds in the country which is critical at the moment."

He said, the Problem of feeds and availability of parent stock threw Vingunguti Poultry Farm, one of LIDA subsidiaries — into difficulties since early 1981. The farm has been operating at an all time low capacity of 30 per cent.

Ndugu Rulegura explained that in its initial stages, the national feeds company will establish animal feed plants in Dar es Salaam, Mwanza and Mbeya.

It is the interest of LIDA that the national feeds company will produce enough and satisfy the ever increasing demand for animal feeds, he said.

He observed that shortage of animal feeds has of late forced out of business a substantial number of poultry dealers in the country.

CSO: 4700/1127

MWATEX POWER FAILS TO IMPROVE DESPITE TANESCO ASSURANCE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

POWER supply at the Mwanza Textile Mills (MWATEX) has not yet improved despite assurance from the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) and the Ministry of Water and Energy.

The Mwatex Administrative Manager, Ndugu G. Gongwe, told *Shihata* in a telephone interview from Mwanza on Wednesday that the Mill still faced power shortage as power rationing continued at the mill.

Ndugu Gongwe said "what we need is power for production" adding that the current power rationing was not enough for running the factory at full capacity.

The town's daily power requirement is 8.5 megawatts. Mwatex requires 3.5 megawatts to operate smoothly. Currently the mills get only about 30 per cent of the power requirement.

Some 2,000 workers of Mwatex were sent on compulsory leave from the start of this year following power problems in the town. The workers are still on leave.

The Mwatex General Manager, Ndugu Muhammed Akhtar, said last month that his factory was losing about two million/- a day and that

production has slumped from the daily 95,000 metres of cloth to between 8,000 and 10,000 metres.

The Mwanza TANESCO Acting Regional Manager, Ndugu Ben Mwang'amba, said on Tuesday that power supply in Mwanza municipality was back to normal after repairs on the three broken generators at Nyakato power station were completed.

Ndugu Mwang'amba said repair work was completed last Saturday adding that all industries starved of power would now get normal supply.

He explained that supply would be enough for domestic and industrial use, though there would be a shortfall of about 0.8 megawatts. He said there would be no more rationing.

Early this month, Water and Energy Deputy Minister Edgar Maokola-Majogo said power supply would have returned to normal by April 2, following the rehabilitation of one of the broken down generators.

A two-man team of Norwegian engineers repaired the broken down generators.

Mwatex and the Vegetable Oil Industries (VOIL) were most hit by the power shortage.

PARASTATALS SHOW SURPLUSES DESPITE NATION'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text] MORE parastatals are recording surpluses inspite of the economic difficulties the country has been experiencing in recent years, according to the 13th Annual Report of the Tanzania Audit Corporation (TAC) which was launched in Dar es Salaam last night.

"It is encouraging", the Chairman of the TAC Board of Directors Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura said at the Kilimanjaro Hotel where he presided over the launching of the annual report and accounts for the year ending June 30, 1981.

The report said that 117 of the 282 annual accounts audited during the year disclosed profits or excess of income over expenditure and 110 showed losses or excess of expenditure over income.

No profits or losses were reported for the remaining 55 accounts because the respective institutions were either under a development stage or the accounts concerned were merely funds created under various statutes, it explained.

Some 37 of the 117 parastatals made profits or had surpluses of income over expenditure exceeding five million shillings. The National Bank of Commerce tops the list with a pre-tax profit of 462.42 million/- for the accounting year ending June 30, 1980.

Fourteen parastatals incurred losses or had excess of expenditure over income exceeding five million shillings. The Sugar Development Corporation (SUDECO) is reported to have incurred the highest loss of 90.84 million shillings for the accounting year ending June 30, 1980.

SUDECO is followed by the Tanzania-Zambia Railways Authority (TAZARA) with a loss of 86.96 million/- for the accounting year ending June 30, 1979.

Ndugu Kazaura said he expected the surpluses in the parastatals to be the result of increased productivity, and proper control over expenditure.

He stressed that surpluses for parastatals in their activities was vital and was even underlined in acts establishing parastatals, particularly trading institutions.

He said parastatals should not only aim at getting unqualified audit reports, showing their accounts are good but should ensure that they realised surpluses, or that expenditure did not exceed incomes for the non-trading ones.

Ndugu Kazaura who is also Principal Secretary to the Treasury said the TAC clientele had increased to 398 by the end of June 1981 from 373 in July 1980.

A total of 282 accounts were audited during the year ending June 1981, an 18 per cent increase over the 239 audited during the previous year, he said.

Eighty five of the accounts received clean audit reports, 138 received qualified reports, 43 were given adverse opinion reports and 16 got disclaimer of opinion.

CSO: 4700/1127

FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF SWEDISH NEWSPRINT DOCKING TODAY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

THE first consignment of newsprint from Sweden arrives aboard a ship expected to dock at Dar es Salaam Port today.

The General Manager of Printpak (Tanzania) Limited, Ndugu Eberhard Kusaga, told the *Daily News* yesterday that they already have shipping papers and a confirmation from Stockholm that the newsprint was on a ship that left on March 12.

Last month the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) provided Tanzania 7.3m/- for the procurement of newsprint for the Party and Government newspapers — *Uhuru* and *Mzalendo*, and *Daily News* and *Sunday News* respectively.

Local printers, Printpak in particular, have been facing acute newsprint shortage which has forced the *Daily News* and *Sunday News* to cut down its circulation to a mere 20,000 copies each.

With the expected arrival of the first consignment of 250 tonnes of newsprint, the Government newspapers may improve circulation at least to the 35,000 copies level.

Normal run for the *Daily News* and *Sunday News* is 50,000 and 60,000 copies

respectively. However, since last year, the two papers have had to cut down circulation on account of newsprint shortage.

Ndugu Kusaga reiterated yesterday that Printpak's failure to import newsprint was due to overall national foreign exchange constraints and to date they have not been allocated the import licence for the January-June period.

The Printpak General Manager has cautioned that the newsprint expected today would last only up to the beginning of the next licensing period — July to December.

He disclosed that for the past three days, his company has had to depend on newsprint borrowed from the National Printing Company (Kiuta), printers of the Party newspapers.

Printpak would continue to depend on Kiuta until off-loading of the newsprint has been finalised, he added.

Meanwhile, the General Manager of Kiuta, Ndugu O.J. Kitilya said his company was not seriously hit by shortage of newsprint because they have been covered by a SIDA newsprint supply arrangement.

CSO: 4700/1127

PLT TO PROBE NINE CHARGES LEVELED AGAINST AISCO

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Permanent Labour Tribunal (PLT) will now make an inquiry into nine charges levelled against the management of the Dar es Salaam-based Agricultural and Industrial Supplies Company (AISCO).

The Minister for Labour and Social Welfare Ndugu Alfred Tandau, has satisfied himself over the gravity of the charges, which were recently upheld by the Labour Commissioner, and called for an inquiry.

In a letter to the Acting Chairman of the PLT, the Minister has said he accepted the advice of the labour commissioner to allow an inquiry into the dispute.

The Minister said he accepted the dispute declared by the Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA) and called upon the PLT to make an inquiry into the charges as provided for by the Permanent Labour Tribunal Act of 1967.

The tribunal will report to

the Minister, who will make an official verdict on the dispute.

The Minister also named two assessors to help the Tribunal — Ndugu Osiya Mwambungu from the Association of Tanganyika Employers and Ndugu S.K. Nampanda, from JUWATA.

The charges upheld last month by the commissioner are 'tribalism, nepotism, disregard of workers, sabotage on public property, maintenance of poor relations between him (the general manager) and offices of the national institutions at the firm, mismanagement, condoning theft, inexplicable qualifications and experience and corruption'.

JUWATA took the dispute to the PLT following a sharp disagreement between the organisation on one hand, and the Board of Internal Trade and AISCO management committee on the other, on how to resolve the conflict.

CSO: 4700/1125

TBS TO BE EQUIPPED IN PREPARING STANDARDS IN JULY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Daniel Mahana]

[Text]

THE Bureau of Standards (TBS) will be equipped in preparing standards, testing, calibration, metrology services and quality assurance after their four new laboratories now under construction become operational in July.

The laboratories are those of metrology, textiles, food and chemicals, and materials testing whose construction and equipment costs of 25 million/- were met by the Swedish government, and a smaller portion of 2.5 million/- by Hungary through the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

The TBS Director, Ndugu B.L. Mwobahe said this in Dar es Salaam yesterday when talking to the Cuban Minister for Standardization, Ndugu Ramon Darias when he visited TBS premises at Ubungu in the outskirts of the city.

Ndugu Mwobahe told the visitor that the metrology laboratory would enable industries in the country measure their equipments and other technical aspects of volume, length, temperature and pressure according to recognized standards.

He also said that the chemical and food laboratory would not only enable his company analyse food ad-

ditives, fats and oils, spices and condiments, infant foods and animal feeds but would also facilitate in the provision of codes of hygiene vital to all food manufacturing units.

The laboratory would also analyse pharmaceuticals and toothpastes, soaps and detergents, plastic products, effluents, cosmetics and creamaries, he said.

The TBS Director also told the visitor that the new textile laboratory will be used for measuring fibre length, fineness, bundle strength, colour fastness to light, shrinkage and durability as well as all properties of raw cotton.

Ndugu Mwobahe explained that the material testing laboratory would specialise in the basic routine tests of building and construction materials, and mechanical and electrical accessories.

He informed the Cuban Minister that seven TBS staff were training in Sweden and Hungary while five more would be leaving for Sweden and one for Hungary. Two others were in United Kingdom for postgraduate studies in food technology.

Replying, Ndugu Darias said that standardization was very vital in a socialist economy provided the discipline became well understood and applied.

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS NOTE 'SLIGHT' IMPROVEMENT IN FUEL SUPPLIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text]

MAJOR industrial plants have indicated "slight improvement" in the supply of fuel oil after facing cutbacks which jeopardised operations in the past few months.

"If the same rate of fuel oil supply continues at the Friendship Textile Mills (URAFIKI), operations will get back to normal by next week, the General Manager, Ndugu Julius Mhondo told the *Daily News*, in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He pointed out that since the company's stock was exhausted in the past few weeks, resulting in substantial losses of revenue, more days of regular fuel oil supply were needed for the operations to return to normal.

AGIP Oil began supplying the needed consumption of 30,000 litres per day on Thursday, Ndugu Mhondo said.

The Acting General

Manager of General Tyre in Arusha, Mr. Robert Webber said in a telephone interview that his company will convene a crucial meeting today to discuss the power problem, and declined further comment on the matter.

Tanganyika Dyeing and Weaving Mills (SUNGURATEX) at Gongo La Mboto in the outskirts of the city was reported to have experienced "slight improvement" in the last few days.

The SUNGURATEX General Manager, Mr. R.C. Harrison, expressed optimism that if in the coming few days tankers would deliver industrial oil as they now did, the situation would return to normal.

In a telephone interview, the General Manager of Tanga Steel Rolling Mills, Ndugu B. Chambaka, said the firm had not faced fuel short-

age because his company took precautionary measures two years ago by installing a tank capable of storing 400,000 litres. He said this was in addition to three other old tanks holding 77,000 litres each.

An official of the Aluminium Africa in the city said his company had in the past three months faced problems in getting cooling oil and other lubricants. He said the company consumed about 155,000 litres annually.

As for furnace oil, Aluminium Africa was receiving sufficient supplies.

Tanzania and Italian Petroelum Refinery Company (TIPER) Managing Director, Mr. Viero Cognigni, told the *Daily News* at the end of last month that his company had resumed production of fuel oils after a three month stoppage occasioned by major maintenance work conducted on the refining installations.

CSO: 4700/1125

MINISTER NOTES PLANS TO EASE CEREALS OFFLOADING, PORT EFFICIENCY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Habbi Gunze]

[Text]

PLANS are underway to construct a modern conveyor system at the Port of Dar es Salaam to ease the off-loading of imported cereals, the Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu John Malecela has said.

Ndugu Malecela revealed in an interview with *Shihata* in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the system which will syphon cereals from the ship to a silo to be built near the port, would facilitate off-loading even during rains.

Presently off-loading is done by cranes lifting the loads from the ships directly onto awaiting trucks at the harbour. However off-loading stops when it rains.

Ndugu Malecela amplifying on measures to raise efficiency at the port in the next four years also revealed that containerization facilities would be constructed at the port. He said the World Bank had done studies on the project, and that what remained was the identification of a suitable site.

Revealing that the government had earmarked some 800 million/- towards im-

provement of the port, Ndugu Malecela said fork-lifts and cranes would be repaired at a cost of 20 million/- provided by the European Economic Community (EEC).

In a bid to speed up clearing of Zambia-bound cargo at the Dar es Salaam Port, the Minister said that officials from the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) and the Dar es Salaam-based representatives of clearing and forwarding agencies are currently in Zambia trying to see how best they can tackle the problem of documentation.

The minister said that the problem of documentation has contributed to cargo congestion at the port. He said documents authorizing clearing and forwarding agencies in Dar es Salaam to clear Zambia-bound cargo are usually delayed in Zambia.

The delay causes subsequent delays in clearing the cargo. Ndugu Malecela pointed out that as of last week, there were about 80,000 tons of Zambia-bound cargo, but only 2,700 tons had documents.

EEC TO PROVIDE FUNDS FOR PURCHASE OF ROLLING STOCK

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

THE European Economic Community (EEC) will provide a total of 99 million shillings for the purchase of rolling stock and other equipment for Tanzania's Central Line, an EEC official said yesterday in Dar es Salaam.

The funds, 10 million European Currency Units (ECU), had been approved in principle by the EEC's European Development Fund (EDF) Committee, the official said.

Quarry equipment, container wagons and shunting locomotives would be purchased with the grant.

The official said the grant was basically aimed at serving Tanzania and the neighbouring Zaire, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda — whose goods are hauled on the line.

The grant will cover the purchase of quarry equipment for producing ballast stone for the railway line.

Two quarries would be opened at two places along the railway, the official said. The two locations are at Tura, midway between Dodoma and Tabora and Lugufu, halfway between Tabora and Kigoma.

Completion of the two quarries would bring to three the quarries serving the central line. Another one is at

Kidete between Morogoro and Dodoma which was opened with Canadian assistance.

Part of the EEC grant would be spent on purchasing 30 self-discharging ballast wagons and two units of ballast application equipment.

The ballast application equipment would be used in putting ballast under railway sleepers.

According to the official the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) had requested technical assistance in quarry operations and in ballast application.

Twenty five container wagons would also be bought under the grant, he said, adding that devices for modifying existing wagons so they could hold containers would also be purchased.

Some of the money would also be spent on five shunting locomotives for Tabora and Kigoma stations.

One of the problems facing transportation in the central line is the slow turn-round wagons especially at Kigoma and Tabora stations.

There had been several derailments along the line and the ballast. The line would greatly contribute towards their reduction.

TALKS UNDERWAY BETWEEN AGRICULTURE MINISTRY, CROP AUTHORITIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Excerpt] CONSULTATIONS have begun in Dar es Salaam between the Ministry of Agriculture and crop authorities over ways of increasing efficiency and cutting down production costs.

During the consultations which started on Thursday, the crop authorities present their progress report and problems to the Ministry which in turn gives directions and further guidance on how to improve performance.

The Minister for Agriculture, Professor John Machunda, said yesterday in Dar es Salaam the ministry advice was expected to be discussed further by the respective boards of directors of the specific authorities.

The National Agricultural and Food Corporation (NAFCO) was the first to meet the ministry on Thursday.

Ndugu Machunda said the consultations would continue for the first half of this month during which it is expected to cover all the 14 agricultural parastatals under the ministry.

"They brief us on their performance and where they are stuck; and we see how we can help them," Ndugu Machunda said.

The consultations also sought to find out how to respond to the directive on crop authorities to reduce their operating costs so that more money could be available to pay growers, he said.

The directive was made on February 16 this year by President Nyerere when he opened a tea factory at Mwakaleli, Rungwe District.

Ndugu Machunda said last month that it was his ministry's policy to cut down overhead costs so that producer prices were higher.

He said that as part of the policy all direct costs of extension staff under crop authorities would be paid by the ministry from the next financial year.

The problems facing crop authorities in the country have been varied, from a fall in the production of crops like in cashewnuts to the shortage of sisal cutters.

Coffee production in Tan-

zania has also faced problem like the deteriorating state of nationalised farms in Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions.

The output at the farms had fallen to 1,294 tonnes in 1980 from 2,683 tonnes during 1974/75.

The tobacco industry has been facing the problem of shortage of fuelwood for curing, as a result of over-harvesting forests without replanting trees, forcing growers to travel long distances in search of wood.

Deterioration in the fertility of the soil in cotton-growing areas has led to a fall in the output of the crop 500,000-bales target which was set previously has never been met because of this problem.

Even when cotton is harvested the existing ginneries are old and do not cope with the harvested quantity.

All the problems of the respective crop parastatals handling these, and other crops would be discussed during the ongoing consultations, Ndugu Machunda said.

POWER RESTORED TO MWANZA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

POWER supply in Mwanza municipality is at last back to normal.

The TANESCO Acting Regional Manager, Ndugu Ben Mwang'amba, told *Shihata* in Mwanza yesterday that the three generators which broke down at the Nyakato Power Station early this year have already been repaired.

He said that only one generator has been put into use, making it two generators producing power from Nyakato. The station has four generators.

Ndugu Mwang'amba said that repairs on the generators were completed last Saturday and all industries which were affected by the power shortage would now get normal supply.

He said that the two

generators at Nyakato were now generating a total of seven megawatts of electricity and that the one generator at the Mwanza South power station was generating one megawatt.

With eight megawatts, there should be enough power for industries as well as for domestic use in Mwanza, though there would be a shortfall of about 0.8 megawatts, he pointed out, adding that would no longer be power rationing.

He further stated that the most affected industry during the power shortage was the Mwanza Textile Mills (MWATEX) which was forced to send most of its workers on compulsory leave. Others were the Vegetable Oil Industries (VOIL) and New Era Oil Mills.

CSO: 4700/1127

TRC MANAGER ANNOUNCES BRIDGE, DEPOT CONSTRUCTION, RAIL UPGRADING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

CONSTRUCTION of bridges along the central railway line is expected to start later this year, the General Manager of the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC), Ndugu Tom Mmari, said here yesterday.

He told *Shihata* that the work was part of a comprehensive TRC programme aimed at improving bridges along its rail network in the country.

The programme is expected to cost 270m/-. West German has provided a 60m/- grant towards the programme, he said.

Under the programme, bridges in bad condition would be rebuilt while others would be renovated to cope with the train load. The Luiche Bridge on the Tabora-Kigoma line is among those to be rebuilt.

The General Manager, here on a working tour, said designing of new bridges was now underway and that construction tenders were expected to be called anytime between now and August.

He said the programme would also cover the Ruvu-Tanga and the Tabora-Mpanda lines whose implementation would be carried out after the completion of the central line bridges.

Meanwhile the Ruvu-Mruazi rail section along the Dar es Salaam-Tanga line would be up-graded to enable it sustain heavy locomotive engines, Ndugu Mmari said.

He said the 30m/- up-grading of the Ruvu-Mruazi section with a length of 171.2 kilometres would start after the current rains.

The section can't carry heavy engines, particularly the 37-km Wami-Mkalamo stretch.

Ndugu Mmari said only Indian-made engines of 1250 horse power and those from West Germany 740 horse-power were now being operated along the line. After improvement, the line could be able to carry engines with 2000 horse-power.

On construction of a depot at Moshi for handling diesel engines, the TRC General Manager said civil work had not reached 10 per cent and that both the Moshi and Tabora depots would be completed by next year.

At the same time, he said, a ballast machine from Canada was expected in the country early next year to undertake improvement work along the central line.

The work involves the modernisation of telecommunications, trunk and signalling systems along the line as part of the improvement of the Central Transport Corridor.

The Central Transport Corridor, embracing Tanzania, Zambia, Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi, is aimed at improving road, railway and waterways communications in the region.

The programme would be partly financed by the 200m/- grant from the European Economic Community (EEC), pledged during a donors conference in Brussels last February.

Meanwhile, TRC will next week call for tenders for consultancy work on the expansion of the Tabora Railways Training College to enable it train up to middle-level personnel.

According to Ndugu Mmari, already 8m/- has been provided by the Kuwait Fund while West Germany has also granted more than 9m/- towards civil works on classrooms and laboratories at the college.

CSO: 4700/1125

TANZANIA

CATA MAY HAVE TO CLOSE SOME PLANTS BECAUSE OF DECLINING YIELDS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CATA) may have to close some of its processing plants because of the downward trend in cashewnut yields in the country's major producing areas.

CATA officials said in Dar es Salaam this week that proposals had already been made to the Ministry of Agriculture for the closure of Newala One, Nachinwea and Masai processing plants--all in the southern regions.

The authority has so far bought 40,000 tonnes of raw cashenuts from growers this season, of which 8,000 would be exported raw and the remaining 32,000 processed to yield 7,000 tonnes in kernels, the officials said.

All other processing plants except for Kibaha, and Likombe had been allocated less than their actual capacities, the officials said. The two have capacities for 10,000 tons each.

The other plants have been allocated as follows: Tanita One in Dar es Salaam 2,000 tons (capacity 12,000 tons), Tanita Two in Dar es Salaam 4,000 tons (12,000 tons), Lindi 5,000 and Newala Two 5,000 tons.

Mtama plant--5,000 tons, Mtwara Cachew Company (MCC),--2,000 (capacity 10,000 tons.

The officials said, however, that the allocations would depend on the ministry's response to the CATA proposals.

CATA is scheduled to meet the Ministry of Agriculture this month as part of the consultations aimed at improving the performance of parastatals under the ministry.

Tanzania's cashewnuts processing plants have an aggregate capacity of 112,000 tons but actual yields today are said to level at 50,000 tonnes, a drop from the previously held record of 145,000 tons.

This means that 55.36 per cent of the existing capacity in processing plants cannot be utilised.

CATA has been forced to export raw cashewnuts despite the existing processing capacity in these plants because cashew kernels fetch less on the international markets today compared to the costs of processing them.

For example, the cost of producing a processed kilogramme of kernels is 45/- while they are sold for only 36/-, leaving a loss of 9/-.

CATA officials explained that the price of raw cashewnuts had increased with the rise in demand due to a fall in output in Tanzania and other major producers.

The problems of inputs for the processing plants led to less kernels being produced in recent years and thus CATA has since been forced to sell more raw cashewnuts, they argued.

However, it is understood that the fall in the price of processed cashewnuts could be attributed to the way marketing of the crop was handled.

According to informed sources, CATA used to give commissions to its agents who handled the sale of kernels abroad. But a yet unexplained change in the marketing strategy saw CATA giving the same commissions in the way of discounts to direct buyers as well.

The sources explained that the agents "lost heart" in dealing with CATA and they no longer sought better price for CATA kernels.

CSO: 4700/1125

PROBE SHOWS FUNDS FOR RUKWA REGION WATER PROJECTS MISUSED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

ABOUT 28 million/- allocated for water projects in Rukwa Region during the 1978/79 and 1979/80 financial year was misused according to preliminary investigations by a nine-member committee.

Shihata quoted a spokesman for the committee in Sumbawanga yesterday as saying 27,947,682/90 was misused on false payments by the region's Water Department. These included inflated transport charges contrary to the rates approved by the region, the spokesman said.

He said some assets bought during the period, including water pipes worth 6,477,491/95 could not be traced. Records showed the pipes were sent to Mpanda and Nkasi districts but relevant authorities denied receiving them, he said.

The committee chaired by the Member of Parliament for Iringa, Ndugu A.H. Mayagila was preparing ground for fur-

ther investigations on the expenditures of the water and education departments by the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee due in Sumbawanga shortly.

Others in the nine-member committee included the stock verifier in the Finance Ministry, Ndugu M.I. Mdingi and a Senior Finance Officer in the ministry, Ndugu E.Y. Sanga.

The spokesman said the misuse of funds by the Water Department which traces back to 1974 was caused by weak leadership at various levels. The committee investigations covered the period between 1975/76 and 1979/80.

There was no co-ordination among department officials, a situation which encouraged poor maintenance of the books of accounts and loss or misplacement of vital documents, he said.

CSO: 4700/1125

MAJOR REPAIRS UNDERWAY ON ARUSHA REGION TRUNK ROADS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text]

MAJOR repairs are being carried out on Arusha Region's trunk roads covering a total of 242 kilometres, it was revealed here yesterday.

The Arusha Region Resident Engineer, Ndugu Sebastian Kagoma, told the *Daily News* that work had already started on the Arusha-Makuyuni road, a 107-kilometre stretch.

He said that work on the Arusha-Makuyuni road which started on March 20 this year involved grading up drainage on the entire stretch.

Lack of a storm water drainage system led to flooding during rainy season on the road and as a result the sub-base of the trunk was destroyed.

He added that out of the 107 kilometres damaged patches covering a total of 40 kilometers needed partial refilling and patchwork. Repairs are expected to be

completed this week.

Ndugu Kagoma said that repairs would also be carried out on the Makuyuni-Ngorongoro (gate number one) covering 60 kilometres and Makuyuni-Oldani totalling 70 kilometres.

He explained that lack of trucks to ferry gravel hindered repairs on the two trunks (Makuyuni-Ngorongoro and Makuyuni-Oldani).

Ndugu Kagoma said that repairs on the Arusha-Moshi road covering a total of 5 kilometres would commence soon after Easter. Repair work would last three weeks.

The decision to start carrying out repairs followed the availability of bitumen-sprayer borrowed from the Kilimanjaro Region Resident Engineer's office.

Money allocated for the repairs amounted to 410,000 shillings/- of which 399,445/70 had already been spent.

CSO: 4700/1125

BRIEFS

FRENCH AID--Meanwhile, the French Government will give some 244.8m/- in grants and loans this year to finance a number of development projects following an agreement signed in Paris on March 26, the Treasury announced yesterday. The agreement was signed by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Ndugu F.M. Kazaura, and a French government representative at the end of three-day consultations between Tanzania and France held in Paris from March 24 to 26 this year. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Apr 82 p 1]

KILIMANJARO REGION POWER CUTS--Electrified rural areas in Kilimanjaro Region are experiencing frequent electricity supply cuts due to faulty installation of power lines. According to the Regional Manager of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO), Ndugu Mohamed Zaharani, the problem would continue indefinitely and that should also be expected in other areas where installation work is still going on. He was replying to complaints by consumers from rural areas who claimed that TANESCO did not attend promptly to electricity interruptions in their areas. Ndugu Zaharani said that the problem was unavailability of insulated transmission wires. He said at the moment TANESCO had no such facilities and would continue to do without them for a long time. He singled out Machame area in Hai District as the most affected area where nearly all the transmission lines were bare. "Such bare lines are vulnerable to short circuit, particularly when they are disturbed by falling tree branches," he said. He said Tanesco would cut all tree branches along the transmission lines to minimise interruptions. The entire rural area of Kilimanjaro Region is expected to be electrified by the end of 1985. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Apr 82 p 3]

POOR CONDITION OF DODOMA STREETS--More than half of the streets in Dodoma are in bad shape, and the Municipal Council is taking the Capital Development Authority (CDA) to task for this. CDA is responsible for construction and maintenance of streets in the municipality. According to an official of the Dodoma municipal all the unpaved roads which form a great part of the municipality have not been given proper maintenance since 1978. The official said that the most affected areas are Majengo, Madukani, Airport, Makole, Hazina, Chamwino, and Mjimpya. The Hatibu Avenue in the commercial area of the town is now almost impassable to cars and pedestrians, due to the numerous potholes full of mud and water. A CDA senior official yesterday agreed that nearly all the unpaved roads at Old Dodoma town are in bad shape after they were destroyed by rains in 1980. He said the Authority is currently short of funds for

repairing the streets. But he said, "We are thinking of doing something to arrest the situation soon." Both CDA and municipal officials agreed that the situation has been aggravated by lack of proper storm drainage system. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Apr 82 p 3]

JAPANESE GRANT--Tanzania is to receive medical equipment and drugs worth 12m/- in grants from the Japanese Government. An agreement to that effect was signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura, and the Japanese Ambassador to Tanzania, Mr. Mitsuo Asaba. The Japanese Government extended to Tanzania 3.5 million/- in grants for medical equipment and drugs purchases in 1980, and another 12m/- in 1981. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Apr 82 p 3]

TANGA REGION INCREASES DEVELOPMENT SPENDING--Tanga region has voted to spend some 70m/- for development projects during the 1982/83 financial year. This is an increase of 11m/- from the 1981/82 period. A report from the Regional Development Director's Office shows that 33.2m/- of the budgeted amount is to be provided for under the joint programmes with the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway and the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). Some 22.8m/- is to be made available within the country. According to the report some 17.2m/- is earmarked for use on the productive sector including livestock, agriculture and industries, 0.3m/- will be used in the health, water, primary education and cultural sector. Some 25.5 is projected for use in construction, cooperatives, land and social welfare services. In the agricultural sector the region is expected to cultivate 280,193 hectares of food crop and 68,624 hectares of cash crop, the statement said. An additional 4.7m/- is to be set aside specifically for the Universal Primary Education (UPE) programme, and 5.2m/- for rehabilitation of water pumps and systems. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Apr 82 p 1]

TANZANIA, DPRK TIES REAFFIRMED--A week-long book and photo exhibition to mark the seventieth birthday anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) President, Ndugu Kim Il Sung, was opened in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Opening the exhibition at the Korean Cultural centre, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Culture, Ndugu G. Tibakweitira, said the part of the Tanzania Government in the occasion was a clear indication of the consolidation of the 1966 cultural agreement between Tanzania and Korea DPRK. Ndugu Tibakweitira said Tanzania appreciated the progress made by the Korean people under the leadership of Ndugu Kim Il Sung. Earlier, the DPRK Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Jong Ham Ho, expressed thanks to the government of Tanzania, and the Ministry of Information and Culture in particular, for their positive support and co-operation towards the success of the exhibition. The Ambassador noted that the cordial relations between Tanzania and DPRK formed a strong basis for further development of the cooperation and friendship between the two countries. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Apr 82 p 1]

FIRST BIOGAS PROJECT IN TANGA REGION--The first bio-gas project in Tanga Region is being built at Mlingano Agricultural Training Institute in Muheza District, an official of the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) in the region said in Tanga yesterday. The official, Ndugu D.M. Chua, told

Shihata that construction of the plant started last year and was expected to cost 100,000/-. The plant will make bio-gas from cow dung. He explained that on completion, the plant will supply gas for cooking and the running of machines, thus ending the institute's reliance on fire-wood, kerosene and electricity for cooking and lighting. SIDO has already provided the institute with a gas tank worth 53,000/- and a number of bio-gas appliance, as well as expertise. He noted that construction of the plant was in response to the Government's call to spread cheap sources of energy in the country, adding that SIDO intended to use the project for demonstration purposes in Tanga Region. "We intend to use the project for demonstrating to the public, particularly the villagers, on the importance of such projects so that they can also undertake them", he observed. He added that SIDO was ready to assist those interested by providing equipment and expertise as long as they had permanent sources of cow-dung. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Apr 82 p 3]

SIDO HELPS MTWARA ENTREPRENEURS--The Small Scale Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) has helped local entrepreneurs in Mtwara to set up four new salt pans which will rise the region's annual solar salt production from 950 tonnes to about 12,000 tonnes. This was revealed to Shihata in Mtwara yesterday by SIDO's Acting Promotions Officer, Ndugu S.M. Kilalo. Ndugu Kilalo said, however, the region would still have to buy the commodity from elsewhere in the country to meet the region's demand of 40,000 tonnes of salt a year. The official said the four new projects were the Ngwale Salt Works, owned by Ndugu Shaibu Bashiri, and the Mgoji Salt Works owned by Ndugu Mohamed Khalufan. Each of the two projects has a capacity of producing 3,500 tonnes annually. Other projects are the Ndubwe Salt Works (1,000 tonnes), owned by Village Mauji, and Mtawanya Salt Works (2,500 tonnes) owned by Jionee Store of Mtwara. Ndugu Kilalo said that the Magereza Salt Works, which was the only salt producer in the region, is expected to increase its production level from 950 tonnes in 1979 to 2,000 this year. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Apr 82 p 3]

ANC STATEMENT ON CONDEMNED YOUTHS--The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa has appealed to the international community to initiate urgent action to save the lives of three youths who have been sentenced to death by the racist regime. The victims, whose death sentences were confirmed by the appellate division of the South African Supreme Court, are Ndugu Napthali Manana (24), Johnson Lubisi (29), and Petrus Mashigo (20). An ANC statement issued in Dar es Salaam yesterday said the international community should isolate the Pretoria regime, including imposition of mandatory, economic and oil sanctions against the terrorist regime. The statement said the ANC would on its part intensify the struggle for the overthrow of the regime and for the attainment of national liberation. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Apr 82 p 1]

NYERERE RETURNS FROM REST--President Nyerere returned to Dar es Salaam yesterday from his home village of Butiama in Mara Region where he had gone for a short rest. While in Mara Region, Mwalimu addressed the region's Executive Committee and stressed the need for Tanzanians to practise modern farming. He appealed to the peasants throughout the country to make full use of the

current rains to produce more food and export crops. Meanwhile, the Rwandese Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation, Ndugu Francois Ngaramakiyintwali, arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday with a special message from President Juvenali Habyalimana of Rwanda to President Nyerere. The Minister is expected to hand the message to Mwalimu today. To meet him at the airport were the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, and the Rwandese Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Ndahimana Emmanuel. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Apr 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1125

MUGABE DISCUSSES THREE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

FROM July 1 the Government will embark on a \$4 billion three-year development plan, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said in Salisbury last night.

The plan, to which all ministries are contributing, demands the unconditional participation of Zimbabweans, the Prime Minister said. Speaking in an interview with ZTV, Mr Mugabe said: "In approach we have tried to look at the present situation of our economy and we realise we have very little socialism. Most of

it is capitalism and we intend to modify this."

Transformation from a capitalist to a socialist state could not be achieved within three years "or even a decade" but unrelenting effort would bring about the desired goal, he said.

The Government wanted to ensure that the private and public sectors worked for mutual benefit, without one being superior. Both enterprises would be given targets and facilities so as to bring out maximum production.

"Socialist and capitalist alike will not be denied the facilities which can be given to them. We want them to come to a position where they are able to supply the whole population."

During the three years of transformation, the ordinary man had a crucial role to participate fully in boosting the economy.

"This is a human process and it is man himself who is the centre of all and he should supply the means."

The people had to be mobilised for the exercise, he said, adding that it would involve training, physical organisation and establishment of co-operatives in all industrial sectors.

To this end, ministries would undertake massive educational programmes to teach people to appreciate the need for the exercise.

Since the attainment of independence two years ago, Zimbabwe's economy had grown "appreciably" though the rate had been slack in the mining sector. The growth rate was not expected to be less than 8 percent this year.

Despite poor rains this season, Zimbabwe would be able to feed her people. Both peasant and commercial farmers were expecting to reap enough to feed the people and have a "little surplus for export". Priority would be given to feeding the people, he emphasised.

Turning to the position of ZAPU's position in the Government, Mr Mugabe said the discovery of arms caches had created a sense of great mistrust. There now existed suspicion between ZANLA and ZIPRA wings of the national army, he said.

"There is a battalion where there has been some instability and there have been deserters in great numbers. These are ZIPRA but we have arrested many of them."

The battalion in question was operating around Mushumbi Pools, he added.

People could no longer confide in ZAPU, nor were they satisfied with the

"lenient stand" the Government had taken over the issue.

"Great harm has been done to the unity and trust that was beginning to exist in the people," the Prime Minister said.

But the discovery of the arms and the subsequent mistrust would not lead ZANU (PF) to enforce a one-party state. The final verdict would come from the people, he said.

"I never said a one-party state was around the corner. It should be debated by the people and I hope that we don't rush the matter and fail to ensure that the necessary procedures are followed," Mr Mugabe said.

On the forthcoming independence anniversary celebrations, Mr Mugabe said changes in the names of some cities and towns would be announced during the festivities.

Changes in the names of rivers, hills and other places would be announced after the celebrations.

WHITES WILL NOT BE RETRENCHED, SAYS MASANGO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

ABOUT 2 600 people are being trained to ease the skilled manpower shortage in the railways, says the Minister of Transport, Mr Farai Masango.

Speaking in an interview last week, he said 600 of them were now serving apprenticeships.

More than 200 skilled men had been employed on a two-year contract, but the recruitment of qualified men was still continuing, he said.

Outlining measures to improve rail transportation, he said 61 locomotives had been ordered from the United States and Canada. Twenty-five locomotives had arrived in early February and the rest were expected in June.

He said 64 steam locomotives had been rehabilitated, and another 23 would be rehabilitated by the end of the year.

Asked whether whites might be asked to relinquish their posts to make way for blacks, Mr Masango said: "No, we will not, but we might have to create a number of supernumerary grades instead.

"I am very disturbed about the fact that there are a number of workers in Air Zimbabwe and the National Railways of Zimbabwe who are draw-

ing pensions. We have no room for pensioners. They will have to make way for younger men."

He said there were extensive plans to increase training for civil aviation personnel.

Asked whether he saw any problems for returning Zimbabweans who had pilots' licences from other countries, he said: "I am going to take care of that. It's not going to be a problem."

Seven Zimbabweans were training as telecommunications technicians in Plymouth, England, and would be returning in August next year.

Six air traffic controllers who had recently returned from a nine-month course in England would soon be controlling air traffic at some of the eight air traffic service units of the Department of Civil Aviation.

Another six training as air traffic controllers in France would be returning in October.

Also training in England were two aircraft engineers and three officers who would assist in marking commercial pilots' licence examinations and in-flight tests.

REVOLUTIONARY ROLE OF WHITE LIBERALS DEFENDED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Muriel Rosin: "White Liberals Have Had a Long Crusade"]

[Text] HISTORY is constantly being re-written. In today's revolutionary Zimbabwe, history is being seen through new eyes, is revealing new perspectives, and, with a new ruling order, is justifiably showing a vigorous new orientation.

Several articles which have recently been published in the Herald have shown, in clear black and white (in more senses than one) that the new look must be presented in the post-war rhetoric of the evils of colonialism and of the oppressiveness of the whites and their system.

While accepting that much of the criticism is true and entirely justified, and deploring and actively opposing the treatment of black Zimbabweans as second class citizens in the past, I and many white people like me, find it very sad to observe that the white so-called "liberal" seems almost entirely ignored or forgotten by these modern-day historians.

I am not talking about the people who paid mere lip-service to non-racialism; the armchair critics, but of those who "put their heads on the block" and stood up against UDI,

the RF and the ridiculous laws which that party brought into being when they were in government.

Reconciliation has come; all is forgiven, if not forgotten, but credit is heaped upon those who leave the RF ranks, and none offered to those who never joined them.

In dealing with the history of the past two decades, in his article published on March 1, Mr Malachia Mandimutsa said, inter alia, "when ZANU (PF) brought African majority rule in 1980, whites closed ranks . . ." This generalisation has caused bitter feelings among those of us who were never a part of that white hierarchy which dedicated itself to supremacist policies.

We made what sacrifices we could in separating ourselves from the popular (white) view and proposing a radical, non-racial change in society.

I believe that the time has come to remind your readers of a worthy bit of history — the political effort made by the Rhodesia Constitutional Association, the Centre Party, the Rhodesia Party and NUF and by leaders of the calibre of Bashford, Savory, David Butler, Tim Gibbs and many others who may otherwise be forgotten.

ROARING

Karoi farmer Pat Bashford came roaring 150 miles to Salisbury every week to run the campaign of a group of concerned young men and women who were determined to put a stop to the RF's retrogressive racialistic policies, in August 1983. His Centre Party was joined by those of the defeated United Party who retained their political principles and fought hard in the Referendum of 1970 to oppose the introduction of the 1969 RF racial constitution and to retain the protection for the indigenous peoples, limited though it was, of the British Crown.

They lost. But they stayed in business because nearly a quarter of the white voters had shown their support, and they were looked to, with hope, by oppressed blacks.

The Centre Party won seven of the elected black seats in the 1970 general elections but most of their white candidates lost their deposits.

Bashford, McNally, Broome, Greenfield, Sarif, Knottenbelt and many others were humiliated, accused of being communists, quislings, traitors, and the like by the powerful propaganda machine masterminded by Ivor Benson, Harvey Ward and their acolytes.

In despair, a new grouping of fair-minded

whites tried another tack. Playing down the racial issue and appealing to the best instincts of their countrymen, the Rhodesia Party, led first by Alan Savory (after the usual spell of infighting) and later by Tim Gibbs (son of the last Governor before UDI) made another futile attempt to wean the white electorate from their addiction to the anti-communist fear-drugs administered to them by the RF.

They failed too. Refusing to disband and vowing to stay in being until the demise of the RF, the Centre Party and the Rhodesia Party joined ranks with each other in forming the NUF (the National Unifying Force) in January 1977 (formally in July that year) and took up the task of lending their support to efforts mounted by the British and American governments and the Frontline States to bring about a solution to the constitutional dispute.

They warned of an all-out war, of possible retribution, and of the hopelessness at this late stage of an "internal" solution.

Bushford and Savory had urged talks with "terrorists" (the only allowed description in those days) and had been nearly crucified for their views.

Throughout the dreadful last stages of the war, when the liberation struggle made it incumbent upon anti-RF whites to shut up or be accused once more of treason, the NUF continued to plead, both to the internal and external participants for a just solution to the nationalist cause and an end to an

unwinnable war.

They never missed an opportunity to make the issues clear to whoever would listen to them.

Finally, the path to peace was found at Lancaster House and their faith in the leadership of black political forces was justified.

Reconciliation is wonderful now, but it is two-sided and we deplore the attitudes of whites who have not fallen in with it. They do not deserve it and would do better to leave the country than to spoil the chances of those whites who truly wish to see Zimbabwe prosper.

HAMMER

Equally, it is not conducive to the spirit of reconciliation to hammer on about the evils of colonialism without giving any credit at all to some of the good things of the past.

There have been many fine white teachers and doctors, lawyers and even politicians who have not been racist in outlook and who have given service to the country as sons and daughters of Zimbabwe.

Finally we would like to endorse the recent call by the Prime Minister at the Margolis Hall to all "brothers and sisters" to pull together to make this, the Zimbabwe family, a happy, hardworking and prosperous one. May future historians recall that the efforts of the non-racial whites and those of their more wise new leaders to heal the wounds of the past brought about a unique society, which proved a resounding success in Africa.

DPRK IS SPECIAL ALLY, SAYS NYAGUMBO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a great sacrifice in helping Zimbabwe's liberation struggle succeed, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said last night.

Speaking at a reception in Salisbury marking the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung, the minister said: "The Republic of Zimbabwe does not have enough words to thank the Great Leader for what he did during our liberation struggle."

He added that although ZANU (PF) had many friends throughout the world, Korea became the greatest friend.

Korea had not only trained Zimbabwe's manpower but had in addition supplied it with the sophisticated arms it needed to accomplish "the heavy task we had during the war".

Korea's support had not

stopped with the end of the hostilities, Mr Nyagumbo added.

He said after the war Korea continued to train "our manpower and are continuing to do so for the benefit and interests of the people of Zimbabwe".

The Korean Charge d'Affaires in Salisbury, Mr Li Hyok Chol, said the Korean and Zimbabwean people were brothers and comrades-in-arms, bound by an unbreakable friendship through their struggle for the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

He said the visit by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, to his country in October 1980 had helped to put the relations of the two countries on a higher level of solidarity.

The present visit of President Bagas to Korea would clearly show the power of the intimate relations between the people of the two countries.

CSO: 4700/1131

MINISTER TELLS OF GIANT STRIDES IN EDUCATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Apr 82 p 9

[Text]

MORE than 268 000 Zimbabwean children are now in secondary school compared to 74 000 in 1980, the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka,

said yesterday.

Speaking at the sod-turning ceremony for the new Belvedere Teachers' College in Salisbury, the minister said more than 500 new secondary schools had opened in this time.

"Such dramatic and unprecedented expansion has not been without its problems, not the least of which has been training, recruitment and deployment of suitably qualified teachers.

"This expansion of services will continue and with it the need for additional teachers with suitable skills."

The new college would play a decisive role in enabling the ministry to make up the present shortfall and provide for future growth, particularly in technical education.

The minister said 107 students were already enrolled and were using temporary quarters at Seke Teachers' College in Chitungwiza. Next year about 250 students would be studying on the new campus and when fully operational the college should have an output of 500 teachers a year.

The funds for the new college were coming from the United States Agency for International Development which had responded to the Government's appeal shortly after independence.

The initial pledge of \$2

million was being backed and up to \$10 million would be made available for the college to be fully developed.

"On behalf of the Government and people of Zimbabwe, I wish to express our sincere and profound thanks to the United States government for this facility which will greatly expand our secondary teacher training capacity and be of immense benefit to the nation."

All teachers training at the college would study, in depth, academic subjects and one technical subject. Agriculture, metalwork, woodwork and building would be the first technical subjects offered but he hoped others, such as electronics and home economics, would be introduced soon.

The US ambassador, Mr Robert Keeley, said Zimbabwe should be proud of its efforts in the field of education over the past two years.

"In the brief span of two years the Government of Zimbabwe has more than doubled primary and secondary school enrolment from around one million to more than two million.

"As a consequence, Zimbabwe has come close to achieving universal primary school education. . . I believe that the progress Zimbabwe has made in expanding educational

opportunities in so short a time is indeed a world record."

This had been done despite past problems and years of war.

"At independence almost half the rural primary schools and a large number of secondary schools were closed. Enrolment rates had declined as schools shut down and teachers left rural communities for the relative security and safety offered by the towns and cities in the latter part of the war."

The United States had given \$8.3 million for primary and secondary education, including the \$2 million so far for the college. About \$5.8 million had gone towards reconstruction of district council primary schools and mission secondary schools.

In a brief interview, the chief architect in the ministry, Mr Derek Austen, said the college would cost about \$7.5 million for the dormitories, teaching blocks, hall, dining-room, lecture theatre, workshops and staff housing that would be ready for next year.

More buildings, mainly dormitories, were planned and the complex had to be equipped. The founder principal, Mr Keith Youds, said that being in Salisbury it was likely many students of the college

would be able to live at home.

"It costs a lot more, about four times as much I think, to train a student living on campus as one living off."

When finished the college would have an enrolment of about 2 000 students, half on campus and half in the field.

The first and third years would be spent at the college while students in the second and fourth years would be in schools continuing their academic education through distance teaching and learning practical aspects of their profession.

The final examinations, leading to the University of Zimbabwe's certificate of education, would be written at the end of the third and fourth years, said Mr Youds.

CSO: 4700/1131

MUTSWIRI CLAN TAKES OVER, MUZENDA RULES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Chemist Mafuba]

[Text]

ENKELDOORN.

THE drawn-out squabble over the successor to the Mutekedza chieftainship ended yesterday when the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, ruled that Mr Takaendesa Chawatanda Mutswiri should take over.

The decision is in line with an earlier ruling by the former Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo. It follows an appeal to the Prime Minister by Mr Augustine Chisvo that Dr Zvobgo's ruling be nullified.

At a meeting at the Range in Charter, which was attended by hundreds of people from the Chikomba district, Mr Muzenda said history had proved that the Mutswiri house was the rightful successor.

Mr Chisvo told the Prime Minister that the Mutswiri house should claim the Nyoka chieftainship, a branch of the Mutekedza clan of the vaHera people.

But Mr Muzenda said: "Mutswiri house has been out of office for a long time and is therefore entitled to its return.

"Return home and arrange the formalities to please your ancestors about this. You should now be together and forget your differences."

The Minister of Local Government and Housing Mr Enos Chikowore, told the gathering there should be no ill-feeling about the outcome because "chieftainship goes in turns".

"Your chieftainship did not come from Salisbury, but was a result of birth. This is your line of chieftainship and you should be together when you leave this place."

Chief Nyoka, the clan head, thanked the Deputy Prime Minister for taking the "right course" in the matter.

"Jealous people will never build," he said.

The chief-designate, Mr Mutswiri, said: "I thank my ancestors because my family held the chieftainship only once, before the arrival of the white men.

"It is coincidental that it be appointed again after the removal of the white men's rule."

He promised to bury the past and to treat his former adversaries as friends and without bias.

Mr Muzenda said a ruling after an appeal hearing meant the case was closed forever.

The ceremony was attended by Government officials, Chikomba district officials and ZANU (PF) party officials.

GWANDA CO-OP PLANS SHOWPIECE SETTLER TOWN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Gwanda District Community Co-operative Limited is looking for suitable land to set up a model resettlement scheme which can be developed into a town with all facilities provided for the settlers.

Speaking after a general meeting of the seven-month co-operative held in Gwanda last week, a spokesman, Mr David Moyo, said the land must be where there was adequate water for irrigation.

It must also be close to powerlines to provide electricity to the new settlement.

"We have in mind a place like Makwe irrigation scheme which already has a big dam to provide water and also has electricity installations of the right capacity," Mr Moyo said.

Makwe also had the advantage of bordering on communal areas which could supply the nucleus of settlers to develop the new town.

"We envisage a settlement to which people will be attracted by the facilities and amenities of the place.

"There is no intention on the part of the co-operative to force anyone to vacate communal lands to

move to the new scheme," he said.

Mr Moyo said the "town" would have all the basic social amenities such as schools, health facilities and trading stores.

"In order to facilitate development of a settlement of town status in the future, the scheme will conform to town planning standards from the start."

It will have piped water and water-borne sewage, he said.

"We intend to work closely with the Department of Physical Planning and other interested bodies."

Mr Moyo said the co-operative, which has less than 1000 members and continues to attract more, would soon approach the authorities with the idea.

If the plans are approved and a suitable site is found the development of the village would be launched with 300 families who have registered with the co-operative.

"The ultimate aim of the idea is to draw enough support from neighbouring communal areas to open up large tracts of land for grazing.

"This land would supplement the farms which

the co-operative is raising funds to buy," Mr Moyo said.

The co-operative had raised money from joining fees and capital investment and more was expected in the next few months.

He said the co-operative's financial position discussed at last week's meeting and members had authorised the executive to look into the possibility of increasing the minimum shareholding to \$500 per member.

"Members were most enthusiastic about this and many had donated cattle to raise the money."

Mr Moyo said the meeting had noted that some branches of the co-operative were poorly organised and the executive was ordered to launch a massive membership drive in all areas and to put those behind "on a business footing".

He said the farm-buying project of the co-operative had hit a snag with farmers who had originally offered land on easy lease-to-buy terms now demanding cash or high deposits.

"The attention of our members was drawn to this new development and it was generally accepted that the co-operative must redouble its efforts to raise adequate funds."

NATION'S DEMOGRAPHIC PLANNING CONSIDERED KEY TO FUTURE

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 8 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

AT LAST the key to the future of Zimbabwe has been mentioned in public: the consideration of the population in relation to development.

Mr Joseph Mapondera, census manager in the Central Statistical Office, has called for the secondment of demographers to all ministries, to ensure that realistic and achievable plans are made for the nation's future.

The central issue in any demographic consideration in Zimbabwe is, of course, the burgeoning birth rate. Mr Mapondera implied that this was a factor which would have to receive government attention if its goals were to be achieved.

The growth of the country's population, and its growing imbalance as the proportion of young people increases, was a factor conspicuously absent from the *Growth with Equity* plan. Yet, if the issue is not tackled vigorously, all the plans of government for a better life for the people of Zimbabwe will come to nought.

Birth control was a political football in the UDI years. The black population mistrusted government campaigns to extend family planning, believing they were motivated by a desire to limit their numbers. It was said in those days by young blacks that if they couldn't vote at the polls, they would vote in bed.

However, those days are past. The white population has no political power, and is itself shrinking through emigration. There can be no fear of political motives in an expression of alarm at the country's birth rate.

The government is committed to an improvement in the quality of life of those who were formerly discriminated against. Yet, if the problem of an almost-record birth rate is not urgently and vigorously tackled then the standard of living will actually decline.

There is a finite amount of land available, and industry and commerce cannot possibly provide the work places needed for the present generation, let alone those to come. Even a developed country could not cope with the numbers of school places, hospital beds, and social facilities necessary.

It is not suggested that we should throw up our hands in dismay at the formidable task ahead, but a frank appraisal of the issue of growing numbers, which has largely been ignored over the past two years, must be in the forefront of government planning.

It must also become a public issue, despite the cultural sensitivities it might offend.

CSO: 4700/1131

ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT INCENTIVES IN BOTSWANA LURE LOCAL COMPANIES

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 8 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] **ATTRACTIVE** Investment incentives in Botswana have led to a quiet but purposeful trickle of Zimbabwe industrialists forging close links with new companies recently set up in that country to finish and later re-export their products.

These include at least one clothing company now exporting finished clothing products back into Zimbabwe and elsewhere, a large textile firm in Salisbury which has a "loose association" with a Francistown firm, a local radio manufacturing company which it is understood may soon be linked with a Botswana company and the Springmaster Corporation.

Springmaster recently set up a furniture manufacturing company at Gaborone in partnership with the Botswana Development Corporation to open up a new export market for Zimbabwe timber and chipboard products. Apart from supplying the Botswana market the finished furniture can then be exported to South Africa and other markets.

According to several Salisbury businessmen, the trek of investors to Botswana looks like gaining momentum among industrialists in Zimbabwe, as well as from other countries, due to incentives now being offered by the Botswana Government.

A big attraction for Zimbabwe manufacturers is the common Customs union agreement which exists on a two-way basis between South Africa and Botswana. This enables goods made or with a 25% finish in Botswana to be exported to South Africa without any Customs surcharge or problems.

However Zimbabwe manufacturers are faced with tariff barriers

if they export locally-made goods direct to South Africa. These now attract a 10% surcharge and the tariff is causing the loss of markets to many Zimbabwe manufacturers.

So far changes to the preferential trade agreement between South Africa and Zimbabwe have not been negotiated, and the outcome of such negotiations, if they occur, is problematical according to local businessmen.

However, if Zimbabwe manufacturers can send partly-manufactured products to linked companies in Botswana for adequate finishing these can bear the label "Made in Botswana". The components would attract a 10% Customs surcharge when entering that country but could then be exported to South Africa on favourable two-way Customs tariff terms.

Botswana is a member of the nine-country Southern African Development Coordination Committee and the SADCC secretariat has been set up in Gaborone, so it also has access to many other African export markets.

A spokesman for a Salisbury company with interests in Gaborone said this week that although the country is facing difficulties due to the severe drought and a drop in diamond prices, the Botswana Development Corporation is determined to encourage foreign investors to help diversify its economy.

He said: "Botswana could soon become the little Switzerland of Southern Africa if its present labour problems can be overcome. They are an extremely pragmatic people and the export potential there is big. There are virtually no restrictions on the remittance of

capital apart from a normal withholding tax of about 20% on profits payable inside the country."

He added that considerable inducements are being offered to foreign investors willing to train workers in Botswana. Bona fide investors can raise up to P200 000 loans from Botswana banks. Larger amounts are loaned on a one-to-one basis if financed from Britain, South Africa or elsewhere and there is a 100% tax free incentive for capital equipment costs. There are also few exchange control problems.

Regarding the labour problems, the spokesman said that in many cases companies newly set up in Botswana are taking key staff with them to help train workers there. These trained foreign employees are granted one-year work permits and longer extensions are granted by the Botswana Government if necessary.

A financial spokesman in Salisbury confirmed that some Zimbabwe companies were sending partly manufactured goods to companies in Botswana to be completed and exported with the Botswana label.

"A lot of the work is still done here and still provides jobs which might otherwise be lost to Zimbabwe workers altogether if some firms are forced to close down due to tariff barriers now existing for local goods exported to South Africa."

He believed that with foreign currency and other restrictions in Zimbabwe and a "very big" drop in productivity registered this year, a number of companies with finance available outside Zimbabwe were considering establishing new companies in Botswana.

BINDURA HEAD CALLS FOR DEVALUATION

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 8 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] **THE chairman of the Bindura Nickel Corporation Ltd, Mr G A Carey-Smith has called for a 25% devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar against the American currency to help the corporation overcome a predicted disastrous loss in 1982.**

In his chairman's statement, Mr Carey-Smith said that, from a healthy position in 1980 when Bindura had posted a \$9,25 million profit, the corporation slipped to a \$3,75 million profit in 1981 and was predicting a staggering loss of between \$7 and \$9 million in 1982. He was non-committal on the possibility that the corporation might have to shut down operations, saying only that it was problematical how long outside finance could be obtained with such losses. The corporation had no reserves and relied heavily on borrowing.

The situation could only improve if the price of Nickel increased world-wide, or if Government substantially re-aligned the Zimbabwe dollar downward in relation to the US currency, Mr Carey-Smith told a press conference after the annual report was released.

The local mining industry's position in relation to its major competitors was tenuous because of the Zimbabwe dollar's strength.

He added that many people did

not realise that the Zimbabwe mining industry operated on a low-grade, low-output basis. Local Nickel, for example, had a mineral-to-ore content of only 0,60%, while countries like South Africa, Australia and Canada had Nickel-to-ore contents of more than 2%.

In addition, the local industry was faced with high transport costs and depressed world mineral prices and demand. Nevertheless, the corporation had managed to sell its Nickel last year despite having to stockpile.

But Mr Carey-Smith said it had to be made clear that the serious deterioration of the corporation was due to "rising costs and not because the net realised price of Nickel in Zimbabwe dollar terms had changed greatly."

Commenting in the annual report on the outlook for 1982, Mr Carey-Smith said that, of the various cost increases which the corporation knew about, two called for special comment — wages and salaries and interest rates.

Increased minimum wages and the consequent adjustment had added \$5,5 million a year to the wage bill. Other adjustments such as overtime, underground, night shift, holiday and other allowances and pension contributions meant an "on-cost" increase of 35% of basic pay.

The higher bank rate, which was raised twice in 1981, had virtually doubled the cost of money at a time when Bindura was borrowing heavily to finance the Shangani Mine takeover. The higher interest rates would add \$4,7 million to the corporation's 1982 interest bill.

Bindura had also been severely affected by a drop in productivity and the loss of skilled, and in particular experienced, personnel.

Production in 1981 had fallen by 10% costing Bindura about \$3,5 million in foreign exchange. The loss of experienced personnel was even more debilitating the shortage of skills, he said.

"Skilled people can be trained but experience, both professional and local knowledge of complex machinery and plant, has to be acquired," he said.

In the first two months of 1982 productivity was down 25% and, although it was too early in the year to predict if this trend would continue, it did bode ill for the future.

"In the short term the gloomy overall picture can be relieved only by a currency realignment in relation to the United States dollar," said Mr Carey-Smith. "It would take an immediate realignment of 25% to break square this year and a correspondingly bigger percentage if the decision is delayed."

COMPREHENSIVE FARM PRICE PACKAGE OFFERED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Apr 82 pp 1, 11

[Text]

THE first comprehensive farming prices package — raising six of the eight controlled producer selling prices — has been welcomed by farming associations.

A call by Senator Denis Norman, the Minister of Agriculture, to take advantage of the rises by maximising assets and increasing production was also accepted by the farmers. But commercial farmers are worried that the Government has not raised wheat and oilseed prices sufficiently.

Up went the prices of:

- Cotton by 28.75 percent to 51.5c a kg.
- Milk by 26.06 percent to 29.02c a kg.
- Beef cattle by 22 percent.
- Soyabeans by 17.65 percent to \$200 a tonne.
- Wheat by 15.15 percent to \$190 a tonne
- Groundnuts by 7.14 percent to \$450 a tonne.
- The price of maize and sorghum remained the same as last year at \$120 a tonne and \$115 a tonne respectively.

At a Press conference yesterday, Senator Norman said: "We have attempted to produce a balanced package, which is what an annual review should always try to do."

"It took quite a long time, but I believe the efforts were fairly rewarded."

"I hope to see farmers taking advantage of these prices to maximise their assets and increase production."

He justified the price increase in oil-producing

WHAT FARMERS WILL GET

THE new basic producer prices for current crops, with prices paid last season in brackets, are:

- Maize, class A, \$120 a tonne (\$120).
- Sorghum, class A, \$115 a tonne (\$115).
- Wheat, class AS, \$190 a tonne (\$165).
- Soyabeans, class B, \$200 a tonne (\$170).
- Groundnuts, shelled,

class A1, \$450 a tonne (\$420).

Seed cotton, class A 51.5c a kg (40c).

Milk price was increased by 6c per kg from 23.02c to 29.02c and the beef cattle price was increased by 22 percent.

Increases in seed cotton and beef cattle prices became effective on March 1 and increases in other crops from April 1.

crops saying the country needed vegetable oils most.

On wheat, Senator Norman felt the price was fair, though the bonus scheme had been dropped.

Beef prices had been boosted in a bid to accelerate the pace of the sector's recovery from war effects.

He said the Government, the Cold Storage Commission and producers would soon meet to finalise the complicated price schedule.

"I believe the increase will go a long way to maintain confidence which is much needed in the sector," he said.

Of milk prices, Senator Norman said the negotiating team had "placed correct emphasis" to encourage production.

"We are fully aware of the growing demand for dairy products," he said.

Snags

This is the first time Government has worked out a comprehensive price package for controlled products. The minister said the old system of working individual commodity prices had snags. The new system should help farmers to plan production programmes.

"I think Government

has shown a generous understanding of farmers' problems and their needs," he said.

"I hope to see a response from farmers."

And the response was immediate from the rural section.

The president of the National Farmers' Association of Zimbabwe, Mr Robinson Gapare said: "The prices are very welcome. Every farmer is going to be very happy."

"I would like to thank the Government for being so conscious of the needs of the farming community."

The unchanged maize price would not have any impact on the level of production, he said. Cotton would be boosted by the increase.

Mr Gapare said groundnut price was fair and beef cattle price was "quite a step ahead". However, similar measures should be introduced for open cattle sales.

"On the whole the package is an indication that the agricultural industry is going to improve."

The commercial farming sector also welcomed the package as a "fair deal".

Concern

The president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Jim Sinclair, said that in a complex and difficult economic situation, the Government was to be commended on a package which, for the most part, would retain confidence and encourage productivity.

But he expressed concern about the prices for soyabeans and wheat, saying: "These two prices may not result in the required levels of production."

Mr Bill Francis, chairman of the Commercial Grain Producers' Association, said that although the CGPA acknowledged the dilemma faced by the Government in keeping food prices at reasonable levels, it felt that with massive cost increases being met by farmers, the producer prices—especially for wheat—would not act as incentives to maintain food production relative to the local and SADC demand.

The chairman of the winter cereals committee of the CGPA, Mr Bud Whitaker, doubted that the new wheat price would lead to increased production.

Imports

He felt it would result in the "inevitable importation of wheat, using scarce foreign exchange for a product which can be produced locally at a much lower foreign currency cost".

"We believe many producers will weigh the situation and go for the best use of scarce water resources, to the detriment of wheat production," he said.

He urged producers who were able to produce at the price to step up production to help meet the country's needs.

The soyabean crop would face "acute difficulties" as a result of the price announced

yesterday, said the chairman of the Commercial Oilseeds Producers' Association, Mr Warwick Hale.

"There is no significant increase in the producer price announced, and a swing to other summer crops in the main soyabean producing areas seems inevitable.

"This is most unfortunate in the light of the AMA prediction of a shortage of 10 000 tonnes of vegetable oil this coming year.

"Producers, at planting time, felt that their commodity was at last receiving the recognition it deserved, relevant to the nation's economy. They therefore increased production accordingly, but this recognition has not materialised," said Mr Hale.

On groundnuts, he said that although the price had shown an increase, it did not meet the increase in production costs allowed for in the ministerial indications made last year.

"Our major concern is that this crop will have to be crushed on a larger scale to part-way meet the vegetable-oil deficit now inevitable following the soyabean price announced.

"This will result in an increased deficit on the groundnut trading account and further difficulties in negotiating a fair price next year," said Mr Hale.

The president of the Commercial Cotton Growers' Association, Mr Alistair Davies, welcomed the price of 51,5c a kilogramme for grade A cotton.

"It clearly shows the Government's appreciation of the value of the (cotton) industry. I see a marked expansion of production in the future, and am confident that growers who had previously swung away from cotton will

now consider significant plantings of the crop next season, in response to the Government's incentive."

He said a crisis caused by a steady decline in production over the past four years had been averted. The price increase more than covered the costs increase.

The increased beef prices would go a long way to relieving the anxieties and problems of producers, particularly those in the worst-hit drought areas, said the chairman of the Cattle Producers' Association, Mr Keith Harvey.

"Unfortunately the six-week period of uncertainty since March 1, when the old price schedule terminated, has been doubly serious this year, not only because we have been expected to manage and plan a complex and long-term industry completely in the dark.

"The vital drought relief exercise has been partly frustrated, pending decisions on the price structure as it relates to live cattle," he said.

He thought a price schedule and a comprehensive statement on the drought relief operation would be published next week, and appealed to all farmers, especially those with spare grazing and surplus roughage, to "stand by a little longer".

Mr Ted Kirby, chairman of the National Association of Dairy Farmers, commended the Government for its continued support of the dairy industry.

"The price increase recognises the increased costs that producers will have to bear and, together with the introduction of bulk handling, development of co-operatives and enhanced provision of inputs, should do much to encourage producer confidence and speed the return to self-sufficiency in dairy products."

MINERAL MINING TREATY WITH MOZAMBIQUE SOUGHT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

A TREATY between Zimbabwe and Mozambique on the exchange of information on mining and about border exploration of minerals, such as uranium, is on the cards.

Zimbabwe's secretary for mines, Mr Christopher Ushewokunze, hopes to get some sort of umbrella agreement on mining with the Mozambicans in order to speed co-operation.

This is just one of a package of future trends in mining for Zimbabwe spelt out in a recent edition of mining and engineering, which interviewed him about the industry for the rest of 1982.

The journal's interview with Mr Ushewokunze follows his recent trip to Mozambique with the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, to meet his counterparts in the mining sector.

Mr Ushewokunze said Zimbabwe had land bordering on the east with geological explorations that run through the two countries which would be easier to mine if the two governments co-operated.

"I have in mind particularly, bauxite and to some extent gold. And there are some indications of uranium in the Tete province which might be of interest in the future," he said.

"We hope we may be

able to have some sort of umbrella agreement with the Mozambicans in order to facilitate this co-operation, and an exchange of information in the mining sector."

In Zimbabwe's rural areas, the Government is trying to get small workers to form co-operatives, in order that they might legitimise the work these people have been doing for centuries, he says.

Mr Ushewokunze said the Government hoped to provide more assistance under its schemes for the small worker in the coming financial year, if funds were available.

"We are hoping that, through our programmes, we shall be able to acquire diamond drilling equipment, which will be available to small workers in rural areas about the end of the first quarter of this year," he said.

Zimbabwe is also setting up within the Ministry of Mines a mineral development unit, which is going to help the ministry to develop specialisation and expertise in the area of research and analysis on mining operations.

"The unit will be able to advise the ministry how best to assist the operators, before it is caught out by their problems," said Mr Ushewokunze, referring to last year's cut and dried closure decision at Pangani Valley Mine.

"It was difficult to be convinced by some of the reasons the mine put forward, but there was nothing we could do. It was too late whereas, if we had had this unit to live with the industry, we would have kept abreast of the problems."

This unit will also help in the growth of the Mineral Marketing Corporation because it will understand the issues within the mining industry and will be giving advice and feeding in analysis into the corporation.

The European Economic Community (EEC) has agreed to finance a coal resources and use feasibility study this year to help the Government establish its priorities in mining and the use of coal. It is expected the study will lead to the opening up of a new coalfield.

Mr Ushewokunze says Zimbabwe must, in the context of the study, consider exporting coal, the manufacture of fertiliser from ammonia, made from coal and a chemical base for industry in methanol and perhaps a chemical fuel from methanol.

In using the country's mineral resources to the full, he says Zimbabwe has to establish a stainless steel industry, which is able to use domestic steel, ferrochrome and nickel to produce the kind of produce able to take advantage of available markets.

MASANGO CONTEMPLATES CHANGES FOR AIR, RAIL COMPANIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Minister of Transport, Mr Farai Masango, is studying the structures of Air Zimbabwe and the National Railways of Zimbabwe with the aim of changing them to identify with the present order.

In an interview in Salisbury yesterday, Mr Masango said some of the present policies served a minority of workers.

"Some of these policies are oppressive in nature and these are the ones I intend to smash. They also prevail in other parastatal organisations under my ministry."

Referring to some whites who still regarded blacks as inferiors, he said: "If they have not changed since my appointment as Minister of Transport, they had better change very soon because I am after them."

If he caught up with them before they changed, they would never forget what he would do to them.

According to records, he said, many whites were being trained in the country only to leave for overseas and South Africa on completion of their training.

"We cannot let such a

trend continue and we are now going to train only those people we feel are going to stay with us. Employment opportunities should be proportional to the population and this means we should have more blacks for training."

The ministry would embark on a massive training scheme to have more blacks in administrative positions.

He said it was unfortunate for those who left for South Africa after training, because it would soon be independent.

"I admit there are some whites who have transformed and have accepted Zimbabwe as their country and are doing their best to serve the people."

He reminded those who still had colonial "hangovers" that it was the Year of National Transformation and if they were oppressors in Rhodesia, they had no chance in Zimbabwe.

There were some black pilots who had been trained outside the country and were prevented from flying Zimbabwean planes because they did not have the stipulated 1 000 flying hours.

Mr Masango said such regulations were intended to hinder black advancement in the piloting arena.

"I cannot allow such a regulation to be passed and they forget that they accumulated their 1 000 hours flying to Zambia and Mozambique to kill us."

He said there was a need to expand Salisbury Airport to cope with the number of passengers and more airports would be established in the smaller towns.

Air Zimbabwe was still using old Viscounts and more new planes had to be bought, he said.

He said he had enjoyed his stay in Tanzania as High Commissioner and said the relations between Zimbabwe and Tanzania were remarkably good.

He was elected chairman of the ZANU (PF) Mashonaland Central province in the late 70s and was appointed Member of Parliament in 1980.

CSO: 4700/1131

BRIEFS

MINERS RETURN--More than 5 000 Zimbabweans working on South African mines recruited through the Wenela division of the Employment Bureau of Africa, have been repatriated, a spokesman for the organisation said yesterday. Mr Harry Plumb, manager of Wenela, said the men had all returned home on buses chartered by his organisation. He said the only ones remaining in South Africa were those who for reasons such as illness were unable to travel to Zimbabwe. The men have been returning home at the rate of 75 a week for more than a year. The men, who Mr Plumb said had all volunteered to work in South African mines, had received all the financial benefits which had accrued to them since they signed up to go underground. Wenela, a wholly owned subsidiary of the South African Chamber of Mines, was still receiving many requests from Zimbabweans to work on the mines in South Africa, Mr Plumb said. "The wages offered are far more than the minimums here, but we cannot accommodate them any longer." Sixty percent of the wages earned by the Zimbabwean miners in South Africa was repatriated to this country, he said. A Wenela representative would remain in Zimbabwe to wind up the operation, Mr Plumb said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Apr 82 p 1]

SQUATTERS MOVE--The squatters at Magaba appeared yesterday to have abandoned the Salisbury rubbish dump where they had built their squalid shacks. A reporter who visited the dump yesterday found no one living there, only personal items. Some of the former shack dwellers, interviewed at the site yesterday morning, said they had been found alternative accommodation at the nearby Nenyere hostels. Many of the residents are unemployed. Some spent the day scavenging for bits of metal, bones and other items to sell to scrap dealers. The police, the former dump dwellers claimed, had been visiting the site every morning since the shacks were demolished on Thursday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Apr 82 p 1]

GOVERNMENT LAND PURCHASES--The Government has announced its intention to buy another 93 000 ha of land for resettlement, bringing the total so far this year to almost 550 000 ha. Such announcements are published in the Government Gazette as notices of intention to cancel deeds of grant and transfer. Unlike private sales, land bought for resettlement is not formally transferred; it simply reverts to the State. The latest announcement--made over the past four months--concentrate on Mtoko district where 28 682 ha are being bought, with Darwin in second place with 10 199 ha. The biggest property being purchased is Kabanga Ranch (8 604,36 ha) in Que Que district, owned by Mr Hilton Stuart

Gifford. The announcements gazetted this year cover about 1,4 percent of the total area of Zimbabwe, or more than 3,5 percent of the land formerly reserved for white farmers. While the purchases cover 28 districts, just eight account for more than 30 000 ha in the total. Thanks to the sale of part of the giant Devuli Ranch, Chiredzi district, leads the list with more than 67 000 ha. Other major districts for resettlement are: Bulalima-Mangwe (54 712 ha), Que Que (53 854), Makoni (47 935), Mtoko (44 116), Nyamandhlovu (32 107), Chibi (31 822) and Ndanga (30 117). This year's purchases are in addition to the large tracts the Government as bought or acquired in the first 20 months of independence. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Apr 82 p 1]

DISTRICT COUNCIL CHANGES PLANNED--The Minister of Local Government and Housing will be empowered to appoint people to fill vacancies in district councils, the Government proposes. Appointments may be made either when too few candidates have been nominated to fill a vacancy or where not enough councillors are elected, says the District Councils Amendment Bill, 1982, gazetted last Friday. It would still be the duty of the council chairman to organise an election within three months to fill any vacancies filled by ministerial appointments. If after these elections vacancies still exist, the minister may make new appointments which will stand until the next general election, it is proposed. A further proposed amendment allows for both a fine of \$100 and a prison term of six months to be imposed on a person failing to abide by the regulations for the auditing of council books. The Act allows only for the imposition of one or other of the penalties. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Apr 82 p 1]

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPS--More than 30 agricultural co-operatives have been registered so far, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi, said yesterday. Opening a three-day seminar in Salisbury for collective farm and co-operative leaders, he stressed that co-operatives did not belong to the Government, but to the people themselves. "Co-operatives will be set up on an entirely voluntary basis and no one will be forced to join them against his will," he said. Mr Mahachi said the present situation on co-operatives in the country was "confused and confusing", with each ministry involved--Trade and Commerce, Local Government and Housing, Mines and Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development--running its own operation. It was the Government's intention to place the responsibility for co-operative development under the control of his ministry to avoid confusion. Speaking on the importance of agriculture in Zimbabwe, Mr Mahachi said the sector "must be able to supply all domestic requirements". It was one area in which "we cannot afford to fail". The only way this self-sufficiency could be brought about was through the liquidation of the capitalist and individualist element in the countryside, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Apr 82 p 9]

NO WHEAT IMPORTS--Zimbabwe is not importing wheat, a Government spokesman said yesterday. He was commenting on an editorial in Monday's Herald which said that the country was no longer self-sufficient in the product. There are adequate supplies of wheat in the country to keep us going until next season's crop is harvested, the spokesman added. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Apr 82 p 7]

PEASANTS TREBLE MAIZE OUTPUT--Maize production in Zimbabwe has more than tripled in the peasant sector and quadrupled in the commercial sector since the

Second World War. The annual report of the Agricultural Research Council for the 1980/81 financial year shows yields of maize in the peasant sector rising from about 200 kg/ha in 1948/1950 to almost 695 kg/ha in 1976/1980. During the same period the commercial yield rose from almost 1 200 kg/ha to 4 726 kg/ha. But the gap between peasant and commercial yields expanded from 900 kg/ha to more than 4 000 kg/ha despite the improvements. Other grain crops grown by peasant farmers are less satisfactory. Harvests of munga dropped from 531 kg/ha in the early 1950s to 385 kg/ha in the late 1970s. Rapoko yields also fell, from 605 kg/ha to 493 kg/ha while sorghum rose from 307 kg/ha to 493 kg/ha. But commercial sorghum production rocketed in the same period from 568 kg/ha to 2 499 kg/ha. Wheat and barley were the only two grains where peasants were, in 1976 to 1980, getting better yields than commercial farmers in the early 1950s. Cotton was another reasonably successful crop for both sectors. In the early 1950s peasant farmers grew none and the small commercial crop averaged 256 kg/ha. In the late 1970s the peasant crop was 722 kg/ha and the commercial yield 1 709 kg/ha. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 Apr 82 p 14]

PARTY BAN LIFTED--Public servants, except those holding certain judicial or legal posts, may now join political parties but are still barred from holding office in parties or openly supporting them. In terms of regulations gazetted yesterday only magistrates, presidents of community courts, legal officers in the Attorney-General's Office and people delegated by the Attorney-General to prosecute cannot be members of parties. All other officers and employees will no longer be guilty of misconduct if they are members of a political organisation. But they cannot hold party office, wear or display any symbol of support for a particular party, ask questions at open political meetings, express views of a controversial political nature or canvass support in public. But public servants can now give money to political parties. As before, public servants can ask questions at specially permitted and closed political meetings, can vote in elections, can become returning officers and can, with special permission from the Public Services Commission, stand as candidates for local government councils. They can also explain Government policy but must avoid any personal opinion when doing so. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Apr 82 p 1]

PAC SOLIDARITY PLEDGE--A member of the central committee of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, Mr Gora Ebrahim, is due to leave Salisbury today after talks with Government officials. In a statement yesterday, Mr Ebrahim, who is also head of the PAC observer mission at the United Nations in New York, said that during his stay he had briefed Government officials on the development of the liberation struggle in South Africa. Among the officials he met were the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende. Mr Ebrahim described his discussions as "fruitful" and said ZANU (PF) had reassured the PAC continued support for "the just liberation struggle waged inside Azania and that the special relationship that has existed between the PAC and ZANU (PF) will continue". Mr Ebrahim has been here for nearly two weeks and is heading for Tanzania. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Apr 82 p 4]

MALAWI RUBBER SHIPMENT--BULAWAYO--The first consignment of 10 tons of Malawi rubber was received by Dunlop Zimbabwe at their factory in Bulawayo last week. Mr Bill Robertson, the company's marketing director, said: "Although the quantity is not large in terms of the company's requirements, we are pleased to use this quality rubber from our neighbour." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Apr 82 p 25]

BICKLE BAIL REFUSED--HARARE--A certificate, signed by Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, preventing bail for a Bulawayo businessman suspected of flying two South African agents into Zimbabwe, was produced at Harare magistrates' court on Wednesday. Mr Colin Bickle, 52, chairman of the Philpott and Collins group in Bulawayo, was arrested on February 22. It was alleged in the city courts last week that he had flown weapons from Zimbabwe, on behalf of a man living in South Africa, to a remote airstrip in the northern Transvaal. On his return he was allegedly persuaded to fly into the country two men found to be South African agents. Mr Bickle had been remanded to Wednesday by magistrate, Mr Eric Matinenga, in connection with a charge under the Official Secrets Act. After being shown the ministerial certificate yesterday, Mr Matinenga remanded Mr Bickle in custody to May 5. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Apr 82 p 10]

GOVERNMENT MINING--HARARE--A company to start mining on behalf of the government, would be established in July, the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said in an interview published in Harare yesterday. The company, Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation, would start operations as soon as all the necessary legislation had been passed, he said. "We believe the company will exploit and initiate operations of new mines on its own, apart from participating in existing mines," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Apr 82 p 10]

TRIPARTITE HOTEL PLAN--HARARE--A scheme worth R85-million for an international hotel and conference centre in Harare has been put forward by TA Holdings, with French and Yugoslav interests. TA and the French group, Novatel, plan to build the hotel at a cost of R39-million while the Yugoslavs are to handle the conference centre, which will cost an estimated R46-million. Mr Sid Hayes, TA's chairman and chief executive, said TA had been invited to take part by the government and to form a company in which TA would hold 60 percent of the equity. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Apr 82 p 10]

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